THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH
COMPANY LIMITED
[illegible] submarine telegraph [illegible] is the quickest means of [illegible] Europe, North and [illegible] West Africa, [illegible] and Japan. [illegible] telegrams should be marked **Via Eastern.**
[illegible] time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.
STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, [illegible] Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

The Egyptian Gazette

No. 7,247] ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905. [EIGHT PAGES P.T 1.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH
COMPANY LIMITED.
This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.
To secure quick transmission, telegrams should be marked **Via Eastern.**
For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.
STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 2 May to 31 October.

For the convenience of families and others a large portion of each ship's accommodation has been reserved for Egypt, so that Berths can be definitely engaged at once, as if the voyage were commencing at Port Said. Plans can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Agents.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Tuesday for the present except the MONGOLIA, which is taking passengers to the Anglo-French Naval Review, and will not wait at Port-Said on 24/25 July. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

EGYPT	4 July	ARCADIA	1 August	PERSIA	29 August
BRITANNIA	11 "	MARMORA	8 "	MOLDAVIA	5 Sept.
CALEDONIA	18 "	ARABIA	15 "	EGYPT	12 "
MONGOLIA	25 "	CHINA	22 "	MACEDONIA	19 "

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive. Passengers can go on board the evening before. The Fare remains as usual.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents,

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd. — CAIRO.
GEORGE ROYLE, Esq. — PORT-SAID.
Messrs. HASELDEN & Co. — ALEXANDRIA.
F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt — SUEZ. 31-12-905

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

OUTWARDS to AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. "Orotava" will leave Suez about July 28 | R.M.S. "Ormuz" will leave Suez about August 11.

HOMEWARDS to NAPLES MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON TILBURY

R.M.S. "Ortona" will leave Port Said about August 1 | R.M.S. "Orontes" will leave Port Said about Aug. 15

Reduced Summer Fares — Port-Said to Naples ..... 1st Class, £11 2nd Class, £7 3rd Class, £4.8
" " Marseilles ..... " " 12.12 " " 8.9 " " 5.10
" " Gibraltar ..... " " 13.9 " " 10.0 " " 5.10
" " Plymouth or Tilbury ..... " " 14.16 " " 12.12 " " 6.16

Egyptian Government Officials allowed a rebate of 15% off the above fares.

Return tickets no longer issued, but passengers paying full fare in one direction allowed abatement of 1/8 fare back if return voyage be made within 4 months of arrival, or abatement of 20 o/o if return voyage be made within 8 months of arrival.

Agents, Cairo:—**Thos. Cook & Son.** Alexandria:—**E. J. Moss & Co.**—For all information apply

Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, PORT-SAID & PORT-TEWFIK (Suez). 31-12-905

BIBBY LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Special Reduced Rates During Summer Season.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON. Departures from Suez.
S.S. Lancashire 4,344 tons, leaves about August 3.
S.S. Warwickshire 7,966 tons, leaves about August 17.

HOMEWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON. Departures from Port Said.
S.S. Worcestershire 7,160 tons, leaves about July 26.
S.S. Yorkshire 4,196 tons leaves about August 9.

FARES from Port Said to Marseilles £12.8.8, London £17.8.8, Colombo £32.10.0, Rangoon £37.10.8.
Agents—Cairo: THOS. COOK & SON. Suez & Port Said: WM. STAPLEDON & SONS. 31-12-905

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

GREECE - TURKEY LINE.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRÆUS, SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE, in connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London. ***PALESTINE - SYRIA LINE.***

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 6 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m., for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUT (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRETTA, MESSINA, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus). ***RED SEA LINE.***

Steamers leave Suez fortnightly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for JEDDAH, SUAKIN, MASSOWAH, HODEIDAH, and ADEN; and in the intervening weeks for PORT SUDAN and SUAKIM direct. Calls will be made at TOR (for Mount Sinai) as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free.

Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at Thos. Cook & Son or other Tourist Agency. 31-12-904

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co. 21, James St., Liverpool, Managers.)

*Amazis	Tons 4,000	*Moeris	Tons 7,000	*Philae	Tons 5,000
*Busiris	" 6,000	*Niteoris	" 5,500	Ramesses	" 3,900
Menes	" 5,950	*Pharos	" 5,000	Seti	" 5,000

Taber	Tons 3,700
	(Building)
No. 401	(Building)
No. 155	(Building)

*Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved.—FARES: Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st, £14 Single, £25 Return. 2nd, £9 Single, £16 Return.—To Malta, 1st, £6 Single, £9 Return. 2nd, £3 Single, £5 Return.—Return tickets available for six months.

S.S. **Menes** now on the berth, will sail on or about Saturday, August 5, to be followed by S.S. **Rameses.**

Through freight rates on cotton, etc., to Lancashire inland towns, Boston, New York and other U.S.A. towns, obtained on application. Cargo taken by special agreement only.

Passenger Tickets also issued inclusive of Railway fare through to and from Cairo. Particulars on application to

E. J. MOSS & Co., Alexandria, Agents. 26-12-905

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1836. Capital £1,000,000. Reserve Fund £650,000.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE united with THE ALLIANCE ASSURANCE, Co., Ltd.
1, Old Broad Street, LONDON.—Established 1806.—Total Funds exceed £10,000,000.
Policies issued at SUEZ by G. BEYTS & Co., Agents.
31-12-905.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

CAIRO-KHARTOUM SUMMER MAIL SERVICE.

Wednesday and *Saturday	5 p.m.	depart Cairo	arrive	*Monday and *Friday	7.30 a.m.
Thursday and Sunday	6.30 p.m.	depart Shellal	depart	Sunday and Thursday	9.10 a.m.
*Saturday and Tuesday	12 noon	depart Halfa	depart	Friday and *Tuesday	6 p.m.
*Sunday and Wednesday	1.30 p.m.	arrive Khartoum	depart	Thursday and *Monday	12 noon

Mail delivered Khartoum, Sun. and Wednesday evening, and Cairo, Mon. and Friday evening. *Dining and Sleeping Cars.

P. HENDERSON & CO's LINE.

Steamers leave SUEZ and PORT SAID fortnightly for LONDON or LIVERPOOL direct.

(Electric Light.) SALOON (*Amidships*) FARE £12. (Latest improvements.)

S.S. RANGOON 6000 Tons will leave PORT SAID about July 23 for London.
" BURMA 5600 " " " " August 6 " "
" ARRACAN 5800 " " " " 20 for Liverpool

Due in LONDON or LIVERPOOL 12 days thereafter.

Apply WORMS & Co., Port Said and Suez. THOS. COOK & SON, (EGYPT) LD., CAIRO; G. J. GRACE & CO., ALEXANDRIA.

Thos. Cook & Son,

(EGYPT), LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS—LONDON.
CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE — CAIRO, near SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL.

Alexandria, Port-Said, Suez, Luxor, Assuan, Halfa, & Khartum.

GENERAL RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS. BANKERS.
BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Officially appointed & Sole Agents in Cairo to the P.&O. S. N. Co.

RESIDENTS IN EGYPT proceeding to Europe for the summer are requested to apply to our offices for information respecting their Passages, where steamer plans may be consulted and Berths secured by all Lines of Steamers to all parts of the Globe; arrangements can also be made for the collection and forwarding of their baggage and clearance at port of arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable at the current rate of exchange in all the principal cities of Europe.

Cook's Interpreters in uniform are present at the principal Railway stations and Landing-places in Europe to assist passengers holding their travelling tickets.

Large and splendidly appointed steamers belonging to the Co. leave Cairo thrice weekly, between November and March, for Luxor, Assouan and Wady-Halfa in connection with trains de luxe to Khartoum. Moderate fares.

FREIGHT SERVICE. Steamers leave Cairo every Saturday and Tuesday for Assouan and Halfa.

Special Steamers and Dahabeahs for private parties.

Special arrangements for tour in PALESTINE, SYRIA and the DESERT, Lowest Rates.
Best passenger equipment in the country. 10-12-904

British India S. N. Company, Limited.

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS.

SAILINGS FROM SUEZ, LONDON and CALCUTTA LINE.

Calling at ADEN, COLOMBO and MADRAS Outward, and MARSEILLES (Greek and PYRIOTS optional) Homeward. Fortnightly Service in connection with the Co's Indian Mail Lines and monthly with the East African Mail Line between ADEN, MOMBASA and ZANZIBAR.

OUTWARD.—S.S. *Fazilka* ... July 22 | HOMEWARD.—S.S. *Mombassa* ... July 24

Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

Calling at Colombo, Batavia, Cooktown, Townsville, and Rockhampton.

The S.S. ..... will sail from Suez on about .....

First Class Fares from Suez to { Aden ... £12. 0 | Marseilles £16.12 ; Bombay ... £21. 0 | London ... £19. 0

From Port-Said £2 less Steamers, with £3 more Dutch and Special Class, two thirds of 1st Class Fares.

Agents at PORT SAID, for the London, Calcutta and Persian Gulf Lines, Messrs. Worms & Co.
Agents at PORT SAID, for the London and Queensland Lines, Messrs. Wills & Co., Limited.
Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son and the Anglo-American Hotel & Steamer Company, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.
For further particulars, Freight and Passage apply to **G. BEYTS & Co.** Agents, Suez. 31-12-904

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED.

(HENDERSON BROTHERS,) LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Booking Passengers and Cargo through to Ports in India, Europe & America
First class passengers steamers. Sailing fortnightly from Suez.

For MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	S.S. "Nubia"	July 29	For CALCUTTA	S.S. "Assyria"	August 3
For LONDON	S.S. "Persia"	July 23	For BOMBAY	S.S. "Australia"	July 23

Saloon Fares: from Port-Said, to Gibraltar £9; Marseilles £9; Liverpool (all sea route) £15; London (all sea route) £12. London via Marseilles £15.5.0. Passengers embarking at Suez £2 more, 10 o/o reduction for officers of Army of Occupation and Government employés. Through tickets issued to New-York (via Glasgow). Fares on application.

Agents in Cairo, **Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.** Port-Said, **Messrs. Cory Brothers & Co., Ltd.**
For further particulars of Freight or Passage apply to **G. BEYTS & Co.,** Suez. 31-12-905

Deutsche Levante-Linie.

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular three-weekly Service from HAMBURG, via ANTWERP & MALTA, to ALEXANDRIA and vice-versa, admitting goods from all chief German Railway Stations on direct Bill of Lading to ALEXANDRIA and all chief ports of Egypt, Syria, etc., at favourable through rates of DEUTSCHE VERKEHR (traffic).

EXPECTED AT ALEXANDRIA.

S.S. *Lesbos* July 23 from Antwerp bound for Hamburg via Rottardam.
S.S. *Andros* July 23 from Hamburg bound for Beyrout.
S.S. *Lemnos* Aug. 1 from Antwerp bound for Syria.

For tariff and particulars apply to **ADOLPHE STROSS,** Alexandria *Agent.* 15-9-204

Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie.

GERMAN EAST-AFRICAN LINE. — REGULAR MAIL-SERVICE FROM PORT-SAID

OUTWARDS. To ADEN, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, CAPETOWN and intermediate Ports.
HOMEWARDS. To NAPLES, GENOA, MARSEILLES, LISBON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG.

Splendid accommodation for passengers of all classes.—First-class steamers, fitted with all recent improvements. Stewardesses and doctor carried.—Low passage rates.

For all particulars, apply to **FIX & DAVID,** CAIRO, Sharia Mansour Pacha

Messageries Maritimes

From Alexandria — Sailing from Alexandria in July, 1905.

For Marseilles direct

Friday	21 July	at 4 p.m.	*Niger*	Capt.	Camuzat	
"	28 "	" "	*Portugais*	"	Galetti	
"	4 August	" "	*Equateur*	"	Aillaud	
"	11 "	" "	*Senegal*	"	Vincenti	
"	18 "	" "	*Nyassa*	"	Camuzat	

For Port Said and Beyrouth

Thursday	27 July	at 8 a.m.	*Equateur*	Capt.	Aillaud	
"	10 August	" "	*Niger*	"	Camuzat	

For Port Said, Jaffa and Beyrouth

Thursday	20 July	at 8 a.m.	*Portugal*	Capt.	Galetti	
"	3 August	" "	*Sindget*	"	Vincenti	

Rates of passage inclusive (including table wine.)

	1st Class	2nd Class
From Alexandria or Port Said (directly or via Alexandria) To Marseilles	£13. 9. 0	£ 9.10.0
From Alexandria To Port Said	" 1.18.10	" 1.7.10
To Jaffa	" 3. 3. 0	" 2.3. 0
To Beyrouth	" 4. 7. 0	" 3.3. 0
Through tickets for Paris (via Marseilles from Alexandria)	" 18.12. 1	" 10.12. 0
Through tickets for Paris (via Marseilles) from Port Said (directly or via Alexandria)	" 16. 5.11	" 12. 1. 0
Through tickets for London (via Marseilles) (Calais-Douvres) from Alexandria or Port Said (directly or via Alexandria)	" 18.13.10	" 13. 9. 0
Interchangeable return tickets with the Austrian Lloyd Cy. (available one way by Messageries Maritimes and on return by Austrian Lloyd) (via Trieste)	" 31.11.10	" 18.11. 0

Sailing from Port Said in July, 1905.

For Marseilles Direct.	Friday on Thursday	6 July	*Polynesien*	Capt.	Broc	returning from Indian Ocean
	" Monday	10 "	*Impératrice*	"	Rapinet	" " Chine
	" Thursday	20 "	*Caledonien*	"	Gregory	" " Indian Ocean
	" Friday	21 "	*Natal*	"	Fabre	" " China
	" Sunday	23 "	*Ville de la Ciotat*	"	Kieffer	" " Australia

Sailing from Suez in July, 1905.

For Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Saturday	1 July	*Sydney*	Capt.	Combe
	"	29 "	*Armand Behic*	"	Bourdon
For Djibouti, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Saturday	15 "	*Armand Behic*	"	Grimaud
For Djibouti, Zanzibar, Mutsamudu, Majotte, Majunga, Nossi-Be, D'Nouros, Tamatave, La Réunion and Maurice.	Sunday	16 "	*Oder*	"	Journiac
For Djibouti, Aden, Mahé Diego-Suarez, Ste. Marie, Tamatave La Réunion and Maurice	Saturday	"	*Melbourne*	"	Lacarrière
	Monday	17 "	*Impératrice*	"	Rapinet
For Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sidney, and Noumea	Monday	24 "	*Dumbea*	"	Boyer

Cairo Agency (Shepheard's Hotel) 10-1-904

PRINCE LINE.

AFRICAN PRINCE	Tons 8,000	WELSH PRINCE	Tons 8,000	AFGHAN PRINCE	Tons 8,000
CHINESE PRINCE (bldg.)	8,000	JAPANESE PRINCE (bldg.)	8,000	BURMESE PRINCE (bldg.)	8,000
KOREAN PRINCE (bldg.)	8,000	ARABIAN PRINCE (bldg.)	8,000	SIAMESE PRINCE (bldg.)	8,000
SWEDISH PRINCE (bldg.)	8,000	BLACK PRINCE	7,000	SAXON PRINCE	6,000
TUDOR PRINCE	7,000	NORMAN PRINCE	6,000	CROWN PRINCE	5,800
ITALIAN PRINCE	6,000	GEORGIAN PRINCE	6,750	TROJAN PRINCE	4,750
MERCHANT PRINCE	6,650	SAILOR PRINCE	6,500	EGYPTIAN PRINCE	4,650
SOLDIER PRINCE	6,500	RUSSIAN PRINCE	4,500	SPARTAN PRINCE	4,750
MERIDIAN PRINCE	4,850	HIGHLAND PRINCE	3,650	IMPERIAL PRINCE	3,750
SICILIAN PRINCE	4,425	NAPOLITAN PRINCE	3,750	PERSIAN PRINCE	3,250
BRITISH PRINCE	3,750	MOORISH PRINCE	3,100	CASTILLIAN PRINCE	3,100
GERMAN PRINCE	3,100	EASTERN PRINCE	2,950	ASIATIC PRINCE	3,050
GREEK PRINCE	2,975	CARIB PRINCE	2,050	KAFFIR PRINCE	3,050
ORIENT PRINCE	2,050	ORANGE PRINCE	1,975	CYPRIAN PRINCE	3,750
SYRIAN PRINCE	1,950	SCOTTISH PRINCE	2,050	ROMAN PRINCE	2,650
INDIAN PRINCE	2,750	CUBAN PRINCE	1,600	ROYAL PRINCE	1,600
TUSCAN PRINCE	1,475				

Good Accommodation for Passengers.

Sailings every 10 days from Manchester and Liverpool and fortnightly from Antwerp and London to Alexandria and Syrian Coast. The dates are approximate

OCEAN PRINCE	due from	Manchester	July 18	SCOTTISH PRINCE	due from	Manchester	August 8
PERSIAN PRINCE	"	Antwerp & London	" 23	CARIB PRINCE	"	Antwerp & London	" 15
INDIAN PRINCE	"	Manchester	" 29	ROYAL PRINCE	"	Manchester	" 19
TUSCAN PRINCE	"	Antwerp & London	" 31	CREOLE PRINCE	"	Antwerp & London	" 26

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.—The S.S. **Kaffir Prince** is now loading for Manchester, and will be followed by the S.S. **Persian Prince.**

For terms of freight or passage apply to **C. J. Grace & Co.,** Alexandria, Agents. 31-12-904

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED.

ILLUSTRATION OF ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE LIFE POLICY.

With Profits Distributed every 3 Years.

Nearest Age 30. Sum Assured £1,000. Payable at age 60.

ANNUAL PREMIUM £47 : 18 : 4. TOTAL COST £958 : 6 : 8.

A minimum Return Over Cost exclusive of Bonuses £41 : 13 : 4. Several options at the end of 30 years.

Guaranteed benefits during 30 years.

Years in force.	In the event of death. Amount Contributed.	Return Over Cost.	In the event of discontinuance. Fully Paid up Assurance for
5	£239 : 11 : 6	£ 760 : 8 : 4	£ 250 : 0 : 0
10	" 479 : 3 : 4	" 520 : 16 : 8	" 500 : 0 : 0
15	" 718 : 15 : 0	" 281 : 5 : 0	" 750 : 0 : 0
20	" 958 : 6 : 8	" 41 : 13 : 4	Full sum payable.

Full particulars on application to

AGENTS IN CAIRO
S. & A. DE BILINSKI,
Khedivial Bourse Court.

LOW RATES.
LIBERAL CONTRACTS.
LARGE BONUSES.

BANK OF ATHENS, LIMITED.

Capital 20,000,000 (Fully paid up).

BRANCHES: London 58-60 Bishopsgate-street Within—Alexandria, Cairo, Constantinople, Smyrna. At Candia and throughout Greece.

The Bank undertakes all banking business in Egypt, Greece, etc. Interests on cash deposits: 3 0/0 per ann. at sight; 3½ 0/0 per ann. for 6 months; 4 0/0 per ann. for 12 months; 5 0/0 per ann. for 3 years and over. Savings Bank Branch receives deposits at 3½ 0/0 per ann., from P.T. 50 to P.T. 10,000. 22482-19-1.905

BELL'S ASIA MINOR STEAMSHIP CO.

Despatch weekly a steamer with good passenger accommodation carrying Mails from ALEXANDRIA to CYPRUS and the SYRIAN COAST and vice-versa.

For particulars of freight, passage, etc., apply to the Agent
Ed. A. Minette. 1800-26.2.905

INSURANCE.

LIFE **The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.**
MARINE **Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited).**
FIDELITY **National Guarantee & Suretyship Association (Limited).**

Risks accepted at Tariff rates. — Claims liberally and promptly settled.

Agents for Egypt: HEWAT & Co., Alexandria.

Anglo-American Nile Steamer & Hotel Coy.

Weekly departure during Winter Season by the
Luxurious First Class Tourist Steamers VICTORIA, PURITAN & MAYFLOWER.
Regular weekly Departures to the SECOND CATARACT by the S.S. INDIANA.
THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KHARTOUM, GONDOKORO AND THE WHITE NILE.
Steamers and Dahabeahs for private charter. Steam Tugs and Steam Launches for hire.
FREIGHT SERVICE BY STEAM BARGES BETWEEN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.
Working in conjunction and under special arrangement with the "Upper Egypt Hotels Company."
For details and illustrated programmes apply to "THE ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE STEAMER and HOTEL COMPANY."
OFFICES IN CAIRO: Sharia Boulac, "Grand Continental Hotel Buildings." 31-3-06

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Regular Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passenger and Freight) to NAPLES-MARSEILLES.

SCHLESWIG will leave ALEXANDRIA at 4 p.m. July 26, August 30, September 20, etc.

The following steamers are intended to leave PORT-SAID:

HOMEWARD: for **Bremen Hamburg** via Naples, Genoa, (Gibraltar), Southampton, **Antwerp.**

Zieten	8049 Tons	about 14 July	Gneisenau	8661 Tons	about 14 August
Gera	5006 "	" 21 "	Pr. Regt. Luitpold	8288 "	" 28 "
Sachsen	5028 "	" 21 "			

OUTWARD: for CHINA and JAPAN via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE.

Prinz E. Friedrich	8864 Tons	about 10 July
Preussen	5205 "	" 24 "
Roon	8027 "	" 7 August

For AUSTRALIA via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO.

Seydlitz	7942 Tons	about 30 July
Zieten	8049 "	" 27 August
Barbarossa	10915 "	" 24 Sept.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENTS OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD at Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez.
OTTO STERZING, Agent in Cairo, Opera Square
G. H. SCHOELLER, Agent in Alexandria, Cleopatra Lane.
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd., and CARL STANGENS REISEBUREAN are authorised to sell tickets in CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA. 31-3-905

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

Alexandria-Brindisi-Venice-Trieste.

Weekly Express Mail Service. Steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m. arrive at Brindisi, Tuesday a.m. in time for express to Paris, London, Naples, Rome. Arrival Trieste Wednesday noon connecting with Vienna Express (Trieste-Ostende through carriage) and expresses to Italy and Germany.

July 8	4 p.m.	S.S. "Semiramis"	Capt. Martinolich	July 29	4 p.m. S.S. "Imperator" Capt. Mesca
" 15	"	" "Bohemia"	" Dabcevich	August 5	" " "Imperatrix" " Gheuse
" 22	"	" "Cleopatra"	" Ivellich		

Fortnightly Service: Alexandria-Brindisi-Venice-Trieste.

June 21 4 p.m. S.S. "Thalia" Capt. Ivanecich —July 5 4 p.m. S.S. "Maria Teresa" Capt. Knezevich

(Departures from Suez) To Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobé about July 5 and August 4. To Aden, Karachi, and Bombay accelerated service about August 18. To Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon, and Calcutta about July 20.

East-African Line.

To Aden, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, about July 4 and August 3.

Syrian-Cyprus-Caramanian Line.

Steamers leaves Alexandria on or about July 3, 17 and 31.

For information apply to the Agents, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, THOS. COOK & SON, LD., LEON HELLER, Cairo Agent, 4, Sharia Maghraby, (Telephone 192), Cairo; F. TEDESCHI, Helouan.

Special passage rates granted to Egyptian Government officials, members of the Army of Occupation and their families. 31-12-905

CUNARD LINE.

Alexandria to New-York and Boston via the **Continent and Liverpool.**

Sailings from LIVERPOOL on Saturdays and Tuesdays. Royal Mail Steamers:

CAMONIA	21,000 tons	UMBRIA	8,127 tons	SAXONIA	14,280 tons
LUCANIA	13,982 "	ETRURIA	8,119 "	IVERNIA	14,058 "
CAMPANIA	12,950 "	AURANIA	7,836 "	SYLVANIA	5,250 "

Alexandria to New-York via **Trieste, Fiume** or **Palermo.**

Regular twin-screw Passenger Service from the Adriatic. Excellent accommodation.

CARPATHIA	13,564 tons	SLAVONIA	10,606 tons
PANNONIA	9,851 "	ULTONIA	10,402 "

All steamers fitted with Marconi's wireless telegraphy. For through tickets from Egypt, and particulars apply to the Agents **Rodocanachi & Co.,** Alexandria; **Nic. Kirsis,** Cairo; **R. Broadbent,** Port Said. 19-1-905

ELLERMAN LINES, LIMITED.

CITY LINE. TO MALTA, LONDON, COLOMBO & CALCUTTA.

CITY & HALL LINES. JOINT SERVICE TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, BOMBAY & KARACHI.

The undermentioned First Class Passenger Steamers will be dispatched from Port Said on or about the following dates for:—

Malta and London	S.S. CITY OF CORINTH	July 26	Genoa and Liverpool	S.S. CITY HALL	July 26
Colombo and Calcutta	S.S. CITY OF SPARTA	" 26	Bombay	" PROME	July 31

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Ellerman S.S. *City of Dundee* expected from Glasgow, Malta & Gibraltar is due on or about July 28
Ellerman " *City of Oxford* " " Liverpool & Malta " " " " 30
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Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tonic Water Pomegranade, Orangeade, Pineapple, Champagne, Cider, etc., etc.

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THE COOK & BERNHEIMER Co.	NEW YORK	Old Valley Whiskey and Gold Lion Cocktails.
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Paid up	,,	£ 500,000
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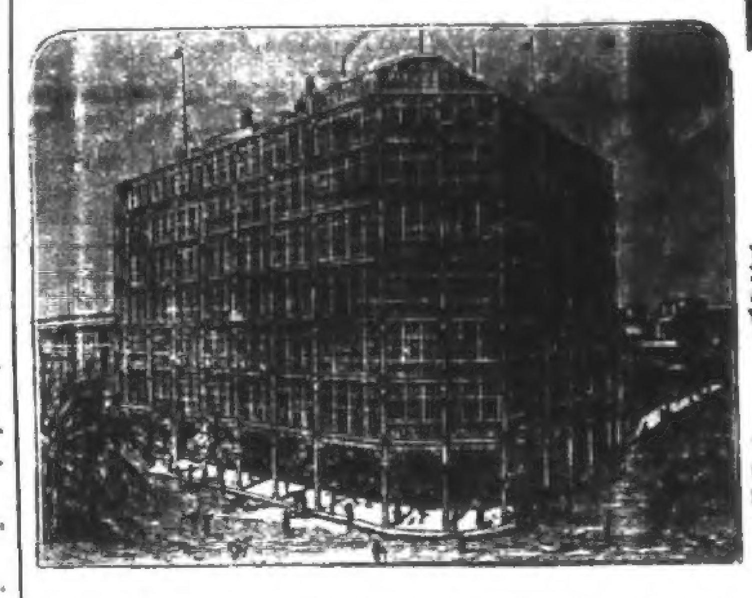

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The principal importers of this well-known Brand are

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*	34/- per case or P.T. 170.4.	VO	52/- per case or P.T. 260.	
**	40/6 ,, ,, ,, 197.4.	VSO	60/- ,, ,, ,, 3[illegible].	
***	47/- ,, ,, ,, 230	VSOP	80/- ,, ,, ,, 390.	

All so-called MARTELL Cognac sold below these prices cannot be genuine.

6790-6-

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA.

Direction of wind	N.W.
Force ,, ,,	Moderate
State of Sea	Slight
During 24 hours ending 8 a.m. — Max. Temp. in the shade	31.0
Min. do. do.	20.4
Humidity	80.0
Rainfall	—

REMARKS.

Yesterday was a shade less warm than it has been for a few days past, but the humidity was excessive. The night was delightfully cool, and the morning was ushered in with a pleasant breeze. Barometer falling.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

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The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1880.

Editor & Manager: R. SNELLING.

Price: One Piastre Tariff.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905.

AN ETHNOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SUDAN.

We hope that as soon as the necessary funds are forthcoming, the Sudan Government will be able to undertake a thorough ethnological survey of the enormous territories under its rule, from Wady Halfa to Gondokoro and from Suakin to the Darfour frontier. The Sudan, be it remembered, is peopled by races belonging to almost all the chief stocks of Northern Africa, and a multitude of half-bred stocks sprung from the mixture, in centres like Omdurman, of almost every race in the Near East. In the North there are the desert Arabs, the Bishareen — a totally distinct race—and the Nubians and Barabra, whose origin and ethnic affinities are so little known that while some authorities assert that they are distant kinsmen of the light coloured Foula or Fulbe of the Niger, others, among them the German Ranke, group them, as far as their physical characteristics go, with the "Dravidian" (Tamil-speaking) races of Southern India. In the East are Arabs, Hadendowa (who are Beja speakers among themselves, akin to the Bishareen on one side and the Danakil and Somali on the other) and there are a multitude of little known races — Abyssinian, Arab, Bishareen, and Negro, interbred and mixed, who dwell along the Abyssinian frontier between Kassala and the Blue Nile. Kordofan contains Arabs, Negroes, and Nubians, and to the South there are Negro tribes of every shade, from the pale-faced Berta to the jet-black Shilluk, some forming what scientists call the "Nilotic" group, others, such as the redoubtable A-Zandeh or Niam Niam, more akin to the brown races of the Congo forest, and others, such as the Latuka and Bari, related and not so distantly related to the Masai of East Africa and their kindred tribes. A variety of dialects and languages, not all of which have received the attention of scientific philologists, are spoken by these peoples: their manners and customs, however strange and repulsive, have a fascinating interest to the student; and their religion and their folk-lore, their tribal ceremonies, and their festal dances should all be recorded before it is too late. We are ready to admit that these are by no means dying races; they are, on the contrary, vigorous and prolific enough, but the very settlement of the Sudan, the introduction of law and order, the end of raiding and slave—hunting are certain, in time, to efface the differences in customs and institutions that centuries of strife and seclusion have brought about.

We do not regret that this should be so. It is no doubt an excellent thing for a Dinka to become a Moslem, learn some Arabic, avoid intoxicants and tribal corroborees, lose some of his belief in witchcraft, and make an honest living. But before the tribe follows the example of our hypothetical Dinka, let every fact of the least importance concerning its manners and customs, its traditions and its ritual, be preserved. There can be little doubt that the spread of the Pax Britannica in the Sudan will be accompanied by an extension of the domain of the Arabic language and, very probably, by the advance of Islam, which, whether spread by peaceful means or by the sword, has a strange attraction for the black races. Even among the outlying tribes, foreign influences will effect their beliefs and even their traditions—have not German scientists recorded their horror when Papuans, who had been to mission schools before reverting to cannibalism in the bush, mingled with their mythology tales of Lot's wife and the Garden of Eden—trade goods will replace articles manufactured by the tribe: the more barbarous or licentious elements in their rites will be jealously concealed and if they do not gradually die out, will be greatly toned down and slowly effaced, to the great advantage of morals and the ill-concealed chagrin of inquiring scientists. And among savages, be it remembered, these changes operate very rapidly.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

(Coptic and Mohamedan.)

Sun.	23	The sun in Leo. The interior of the earth is cooled.
Mon.	24	Grapes and figs in full season.
Tues.	25	Heliacal rising of Sirius.
Wed.	26	It is good to take cold baths.
Thurs.	27	Gámret el-Kaiz. Extreme heat.
Fri.	28	Clothes must not be washed for seven days. Chicory sown.
Sat.	29	Good season for marriages. Mustard seed gathered.

ENGLISH PENSION, ITALIAN RIVIERA.

The best halfway house between Egypt and England is

VIAREGGIO, near PISA.

Main line expresses stop. Pine woods, Sands, Sea bathing, mild climate, English Pension, Villa Shelley. Ever home comfort. Electric light. Modern sanitation, Sunny aspect, close to sea and gardens.

[illegible] 11 Proprietress, [illegible]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

MINISTRY NOT TO RESIGN.

LONDON, July 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In the Committee of Supply Mr. Redmond protested against the way in which the Land Act is administered. He moved a reduction in the vote for the Land Commission. The motion was carried by 199 to 196. There was prolonged excitement, the Opposition shouting exultingly.

In reply to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman Mr. Balfour declined at present to state the Government's intentions in view of the defeat. He will do so on Monday, after consulting his colleagues. Previous Governments, when defeated on votes of estimates, have often asked the House to reverse the vote. This was only an unfortunate accident, and there will be ample opportunity of proving whether the Government enjoys the confidence of the House, as Monday is the day fixed for the discussion of the vote of censure proposed by Sir E. Grey. The Opposition left the House shouting at the top of their voices.

The Unionist organs consider it unlikely that the Government will place a grave construction on the vote. *(Reuter.)*

LONDON, July 21.

The Cabinet meets to-day and to-morrow.

The House of Commons rushed through the Scotch Churches Bill this morning, and then adjourned. The lobbies swarmed with excited members with a marked disposition to regard the defeat seriously. *(Reuter.)*

LONDON, July 21.

It is believed that the Cabinet will come to no decision before Monday. *(Reuter.)*

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. Balfour, in a short audience with the King yesterday evening, informed his Majesty that he and his colleagues are agreed that the circumstances do not make it incumbent upon the Cabinet to resign. Most papers now believe that Mr. Balfour will propose the rescission of Thursday's vote, wind up the session, and dissolve in the autumn. *(Reuter.)*

VLADIVOSTOK TOTTERING.

JAPS INCREASINGLY ACTIVE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.

The Japanese ships are increasingly active. They have appeared at Pachkevitch Bay, to the south of Vladivostok, and at Kriniloff Bay and Anna Bay, at the mouth of the Amur. The cruisers are bombarding the townships, and the inhabitants of Vladivostok and Nikolaievsk are fleeing inland. *(Reuter.)*

M. WITTE IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 21.

M. Witte has arrived. *(Reuter.)*

PARIS, July 21.

M. Ronvier will receive M. Witte, Russian peace plenipotentiary, to-morrow. *(Havas.)*

JAP COMMISSIONER IN AMERICA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.

Mayor Seattle met Mr. Komura and his staff on the pier and conducted them to a special train. The railway magnate Mr. Hill placed his own car at their disposal for the journey to Washington. *(Reuter.)*

TSAR AND KAISER.

IMPENDING MEETING OF SOVEREIGNS

BERLIN, July 22.

Persistent reports here and at St. Petersburg would imply an impending meeting of the Emperor and the Tsar, on the coast of Sweden. *(Reuter.)*

PARIS, July 21.

It is rumoured that the Tsar and Emperor William will meet each other in the Baltic. *(Havas.)*

ZEMSTVOS CONGRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.

The Congress of the Zemstvos lengthily discussed the model constitution. *(Reuter.)*

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

CRUISER BLOWN UP.

SAN DIEGO (Cal.), July 22.

A terrible boiler explosion has taken place on the small cruiser Bennington. The greater part of the deck was blown into the air. There are twenty-seven killed and seventy injured. *(Reuter.)*

RACING.

LONDON, July 21.

Eclipse Stakes. 1, Val d'Or; 2, Cicero; 3 Llangibly. *(Reuter.)*

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, July 21.

Derbyshire beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 50 runs. *(Reuter.)*

OUTRAGE ON SULTAN.

FATAL BOMB EXPLOSION.

FORTY OF ENTOURAGE KILLED

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.

During the Selamlik a bomb exploded in the courtyard of the mosque near the Sultan, who was not touched. Several of his entourage were either killed or wounded. Numerous arrests were made. *(Havas.)*

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.

(Official). As the Sultan was leaving the mosque after the Selamlik a bomb exploded in the courtyard. There are several killed and wounded, but his Majesty is unhurt. He displayed his usual composure and courage, and drove back to the palace, bowing to the people as if nothing had happened. Unofficial reports state that there were 40 killed. *(Reuter.)*

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE PLAGUE. — Yesterday's bulletin only records one case, at Alexandria.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Boulac district of Cairo during the night of Monday and at daybreak on Tuesday will be poisoned by the police.

COLLAPSE OF ROOF. — A roof collapsed in the Gabbari quarter yesterday, inflicting injuries on an Arab woman named Amina Shehata, which necessitate 25 days' medical treatment.

SUEZ CANAL.—13 vessels passed through the Canal on the 19th inst., 8 of which were British, 3 German, 2 Austrian. The day's receipts were frs. 385,183.03, making the total from the 1st inst. frs. 5,521,228.88.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This evening the French comedy company will produce *Le Paradis*. A matinée performance will be given to-morrow of *Mme Mongodin*, and in the evening *Monsieur Chasse* will be staged.

TANTAH WATER COMPANY.—We have received a copy of the report of the ordinary and extraordinary general meetings of the Tantah Water Company which took place on February 28th, 1905. To the report is appended the financial state of the company at the close of 1904.

LOCAL COMMISSIONS.—We hear that a Local Commission may be formed at Zagazig on the same lines as those of Fayoum, Mansourah, and Tantah. The establishment of Local Commissions at Beni Souef and Minieh is also under consideration at the Ministry of the Interior.

COAL IMPORTS.—From the 1st of January to the 20th July, 492,929 tons of coal were imported into Egypt. Wales sent 282,604, Newcastle 97,201, Scotland 66,880, Yorkshire 26,876, and other places 19,368 tons. During the same period last year 539,110 tons were received.

A FIRE broke out in a house in the Labbane quarter about 8 o'clock this morning. The Fire Brigade were soon on the spot but as the house was made of wood it was partially gutted in a very short time. The efforts of the firemen were mainly directed to saving the lives of the inhabitants and circumscribing the conflagration, which was finally extinguished about 11 o'clock.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The annual distribution of prizes at the Externat St. Joseph, conducted by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Moharrem Bey, takes place this afternoon, under the presidency of M. C. Coury, superior of the Lazarists. A very attractive programme has been arranged for the delectation of parents and friends of the scholars. It includes a historical drama in 5 acts, entitled *Marie de Brabant*.

WE HAVE PLEASURE in calling the attention of our readers to the last report and balance-sheet of the Union Discount Company of London, Limited, which appears in our columns to-day. This company is one of the most important institutions doing a large and prosperous business in the London Money Market. The company discounts first-class bank and mercantile paper, grants loans on approved negotiable securities, and takes money on deposit on the terms current in London for the time being. We understand they are doing a considerable business in this country.

ABSTRACT IDEAS. — Many people imagine that the Berlitz Method is only a series of object-lessons. It would be impossible to teach abstract words in this manner. For these, the method of associating ideas, or of explaining ideas, or of explaining by the context, is used. In the same way as in an algebraical equation the unknown quantity is found by its connection with the known quantities, so the concatenation of ideas, the evident relation between the new expression and the words already learned, makes it easily understood. Naturally only experienced teachers possess this true science of teaching. This is the case in the Berlitz Schools at Cairo and in Alexandria.

NEW SYSTEM OF ARTESIAN WELL. — Mr. G. N. Perrakis of Alexandria has invented a new system of artesian well superior to any other system, owing to its perfection and power of resistance, being constructed with the best material and capable of increasing instead of decreasing the supply of water. One of the kind was constructed on the estate of Messrs. N. and A. Sursock, and has been patented to avoid imitations. Mr. Perrakis has procured special tools for boring and digging earth of any kind, above 2,000 feet. For hitherto uncultivated lands he accepts the value of the work in land. He has a stock of steam engines, mills, ice-making machines, aerated water plant, tambours (Archimedean screws), sakkiehs, weighing-machines, pumps and accessories, etc. Repairs of machinery also undertaken.

EGYPTIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

A REPLY BY "TRAFFIC."

I am sorry that ill health and press of work have prevented my replying sooner to the remarks the Editor has been good enough to make with reference to my comments upon the report of Lord Farrer's Commission. I had fancied that I had let his lordship off very lightly, but apparently the Editor of the "Gazette" does not take that view of my comments. Personally, I have, of course, no other interest in the matter than that of one of the public, except that, as one who has had to study the question of the administration of railways, both with regard to their financial and their practical working, I could not help being surprised at the report. What was really wanted, it seems to me, was not a series of general statements and suggestions, but a clearly defined, comprehensive, and, above all, a thoroughly practical scheme for the administration of the State Railways, and this, I submit, is exactly what the Commission has not supplied.

There is no special mystery in the administration of a railway. This, it is true, requires for its consideration special knowledge, but not more so than any other business or profession. A railway company is nothing more than a commercial undertaking to supply a public need, and stands therefore to the public in the same relation as the baker, draper, or banker. If, therefore, it is to be run successfully, it must be run with the same consideration for the principles of commerce and trade as regulates all other businesses, and with a sufficient knowledge of the practical working of the organisation necessary for the attainment of its object. Just as it is for the baker to consider how he can most cheaply produce the bread and other food-stuffs he undertakes to deal in, and how he can enlarge his field by the acquisition of new customers, so exactly is it the business of the railway company to study how it can provide the commodity it deals in—the transport of passengers and goods in the cheapest and most effective way that will be at once beneficial to itself and to the public. The fact of a railway being run as a Government Department makes no other difference than that it justifies the proprietor (the Government) in giving special prominence to his own share of the sum total of advantages to be derived from the undertaking.

Now, this being so, and I cannot conceive anyone being inclined to dispute it, there is and can be no reason why any man of sufficient practical knowledge and experience, when placed in possession of the necessary details, cannot draw up a clearly-defined and business-like scheme for the administration of any railway in any part of the world. Railways in Egypt are run for precisely the same reasons that they are run in England, and the conditions that make successful working in the one country are those that make it in the other, for while it is of course essential that local conditions be considered, these do not affect the principles involved, but merely their application.

It would be tedious and, I fear, very unprofitable to go through the Report and show how on every page it utterly ignores these facts and instead of laying down broad guiding lines, clearly set out, gives doubtful and hesitating advice on matters of detail that the Commission admits it had no time or opportunity of studying sufficiently. Let any really practical man compare the scheme of Departments that I gave in my letter with the hazy suggestion of the Commission on page five of its report, and I have not the least fear that his verdict will be adverse to me. As I said, two or more of the Departments may, at times, be conveniently amalgamated as the Locomotive and Carriage Departments are on the State Railways, while others, such as the Electrical and Signalling, though nominally united, from the irresistable force of their inherent independence, inevitably become separate and separately working Departments.

The fact is that in all railway work the one really and only absolutely indispensable head is the Traffic Manager. Without him all the work of the Permanent Way, of the Signalling, and all other branches of the work must come to a standstill, while in the case of small local lines he may easily replace each and all of the other heads. If it be necessary to give any proof of this, it is to be found in the number of instances in which railway companies in England and elsewhere have running powers on the lines of other companies, in which cases all the work of the company is done, so far as those lines are concerned, by the Traffic Manager, the construction and maintenance of the lines, stations, signalling, etc., etc., being carried out entirely and solely by the company owning the line. It follows that the Permanent Way, the Signalling, the Locomotive, and other departments, instead of being worked as departments of the administration, might be worked by independent contractors carrying out the instructions of the Traffic Manager. Hence the position that my scheme gives the Traffic Manager is the one that he really holds or should hold, and indeed always will hold, in spite of all theories or of fantastic nominal divisions of the administration.

(To be continued).

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following is the programme of to-morrow morning's vocal and instrumental concert:—

Faust ..Romanza per Baritono...Signor S. Greggio.
Tosca...Solo di Cavaradossi (tenore)...Signor G. Giovannelli. "E lucevan le stelle".
Forza del Destino..Romanza "Pace mio Dio"...Signa. M. Cantoni.
Trovatore ..Scena e Terzetto { Signa. M. Cantoni. Sig. G. Giovannelli. Sig. S. Greggio.

The Bracale orchestra will accompany the artistes and will play between the different items.

BLUE NILE EXPLORATION.

MR. MACMILLAN'S EXPEDITION.

Mr. W. Macmillan, who has already rendered conspicuous services to geographical science by his explorations on the Upper Nile and elsewhere, projects a second expedition along the course of the Blue Nile, to commence about April next. His object is to establish a commercial route between Abyssinia and the Southern Sudan, which shall, as far as possible, be a river way. According to present intentions, Mr. Macmillan will arrive in Egypt in a month or two to make his final arrangements.

Mr. Macmillan is an American, and is convinced that the Blue Nile offers a solution to the many questions which confront those who seek the commercial development of the part of Africa in which he has interested himself. For the purposes of navigation, he has caused to be built in Norway several wooden boats or barges, of the kind used on the western coast of that country for transport among the fiords, boats which have been specially fashioned for passage through the rapids.

These boats are to travel *viâ* London to Khartoum, and are of two sizes—the one about twenty feet in length, the other larger by ten feet. They are double-ended and cleaver-built, with light draft, and the uprights supporting the outer planking are of an unusual solidity. They have what is known as a deck-strake, that is to say, it will only be necessary to lay down thwartship planking to deck or half deck the craft, and while, in still waters, a large single sail—standing lug or lateen—will furnish an ample motive power, they are shallow enough to be towed or poled.

The section boats, generally of light steel, with which explorers in the past have equipped themselves, offer the advantage of a boat easily portable where a waterway is broken by rapids or otherwise. But they go no way towards solving the problem of a stream's general capacity for a water-borne trade. Mr. Macmillan's craft, however, will carry the baggage of the expedition, and it is intended to haul them bodily up the rapids, a feat which by no means lacks a precedent, notably during the last Egyptian campaign on the advance to Omdurman.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The following were the decisions of the Council of Ministers which met yesterday at San Stefano:—

1. H.E. Mazloum Pasha to act as Minister of War during the absence on leave of H. E. Abani Pasha.

2. Mr. Dunlop to act as Under Secretary of State to the Ministry of Public Instruction during the absence on leave of H. E. Yacoub Pasha Artin.

3. Mr. Verschoyle, while retaining his functions as Inspector General of Irrigation in Lower Egypt to act as Inspector-General of Irrigation in Upper Egypt during the absence on leave of Mr. Clowes.

4. The Budget of the Ministry of Public Instruction for 1906 is increased by L.E. 40,000, bringing its total to L.E. 274,800, with a view to the further development of primary, secondary, and higher education in Egypt, to improve the condition of the personnel.

5. A new credit of L.E. 10,000 is to be opened for the necessary precautionary measures against plague and bovine typhus.

6. A new credit of L.E. 5,000 is to be opened to continue the campaign against the cotton worm.

7. A further extension of the Cairo tramways is sanctioned.

8. The street between the Abou el Ela Mosque and the Technical School, Boulac, is to be widened with a view to allowing a tramline to be taken past the National Printing Office.

9. The construction of a station by the Delta Light Railway Company at Aga (Mit Ghamr-Mansourah line) is sanctioned.

10. An irrigation rest-house to be constructed at Dessouk, Gharbieh.

Other decisions refer to the construction of a branch of the Saaranah Canal, at Belkas village, Gharbieh, and to the exemption from stamp duties and transfer of property tax granted to the "Congregation de la Mère de Dieu," which has recently acquired a property at Ghezireh.

THE OM NABARDI MINE.

Lord Ribblesdale at the "Mysore" meeting referred to the company's holding in the Sudan Gold Field Company, and, amongst other things, said that the Om Nabardi mine, to which special attention has up to the present been directed, is being actively developed. This mine is thought well of by the managers and by Mr. Arthur Llewellyn, the superintending engineer in the Sudan. The block being worked comprises a length of 3,000 ft. along the run of the reef, and in some cases the shafts have reached a depth of 200 ft.

Upon the reefs drivages aggregating 2,200 ft. have been made, and length of auriferous stone of high value have been continuously traced, in many instances the panning results going up to 3 to 4 ozs. to the ton.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Persian Prince left Malta yesterday for Tripoli, Barbary, and is due here on Tuesday with general cargo from Antwerp and London.

The Moss liner Menes arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool viâ Gibraltar, Algiers and Malta, with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

NOTES FROM PORT SAID.

BOUND FOR MALTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Friday.

The British India S.S. Fazilka, on a voyage from London to Calcutta, arrived here at dawn to-day and reported having passed the four British battleships which left Port Said on Wednesday steering for Malta, some 180 miles W. N. W. of Damietta. The Ocean was towing the Vengeance and the ships appeared to be making about 10 knots.

THE AIDA.

H. H. S. Aida arrived from Alexandria at noon to-day bound for the Red Sea lighthouses. She is at present anchored at the War Department buoys and is to enter the canal at dawn to-morrow.

THE PASSENGER JETTIES.

The first step towards the improvement in the passenger jetties has been taken and a particularly filthy café has been shut down, permission having been granted the proprietors to build another on a piece of land close to the north end of the bridge leading to the Custom House jetties. This permission appears to have been given without consulting the Canal Company, and we have in consequence the pleasure of seeing, at a corner of one of the principal thoroughfares, skeleton frameworks, stones, cement, and all the building paraphernalia, and no movement, towards completion or removal of débris,—the frequent result of "Government activity" in the wrong direction.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

M. Beau, Governor-General of Indo-China, arrived at Suez by the Messageries Maritimes steamer Caledonien yesterday morning. His Excellency was met on board by M. Altemer, French Vice-Consul at Suez, with whom he afterwards visited the French Hospital. M. Beau left by the 8 a.m. train for Cairo, where he will make a short stay, and then proceed to France.

We hear that Mohamed Bey Saleh, President of the Assiout Court, has withdrawn his complaint against Ali Bey Abou el Futuh and the counsel of Bedawi Bey Riflahi, in which he alleged that they had used defamatory and abusive language concerning him and the other members of the Assiout Native Court during the hearing of the Riffahi case.

Mansfield Pasha, Commandant of the Cairo City Police, goes on leave to-day and, accompanied by Mrs. Mansfield, is proceeding to Europe.

The following visitors are staying at the Beau-Rivage Hotel, Ramleh: Mr. G. D. Hornblower, Mr. and Mrs. W. Page, Mr. S. G. Henein, Mr. and Mrs. J. Press and family, Mr. and Mrs. Maro Matatia, Miss L. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. H. Daffa and family, Mr. E. Klein, Cav. and Mme. Ugo Luzzatto and family, Mr and Mrs. Nicolas Bey Boustros, Mr. and Mrs. L. Zoucas and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. David, Mr. and Mrs. E. Barozzi and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hensey, Mr. and Mrs. P. Papazian, Mr. R. Pearl, Mr. and Mrs. Y. C. Schreiber, Mr. and Mrs. L. Pally and family, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hambartzum, Miss L. Isler, Miss M. Daring, Mme. Virginia de Castro, Mme. M. Korsonsky and family.

SPORT AND PLAY.

ALEXANDRIA SPORTING CLUB.

The following is the programme of the Gymkhana to be held on the A. S. C. grounds on Saturday, 29th inst., commencing at 3.30 p.m.:

1st EVENT.

BENDING RACE.—Competitors to ride in heats their ponies in and out a row of flags, turning round the end one and returning the same way. Entrance P.T. 10. Prize, objet d'art.

2nd EVENT.

POSTILLION RACE.—Each Competitor to ride 200 yards leading a bareback pony, dismount, change the saddle to the other pony and gallop back to winning post, leading the unsaddled pony. Entrance P.T. 10. Prize, object d'art.

3rd EVENT.

MATHEMATICAL STAKES.—Gentleman to ride from the distance post over a hurdle and give a piece of paper with a sum on it to a lady. Lady writes down the answer and gentleman gallops round the post and over the hurdle to the winning post. First in with correct answer wins. Entrance nil. Prize to the lady, objet d'art.

4th EVENT.

CAPTIVITY STAKES.—Lady to ride bicycle 100 yards, dismount, tie a riband round the arm of her gentleman, who will be waiting for her, and then remount and ride home leading him by the riband. Entrance nil. Prize, objet d'art.

5th EVENT.

MOTOR CAR BENDING RACE.—Competitors to drive their Cars in and out a row of flags turning round the end one and returning the same way. Quickest time wins after deduction of points for touching any post. Entrance P.T. 10. Prize objet d'art.

6th EVENT.

LLOYD LINDSAY—TEAMS OF FOUR. To ride over a hurdle from 200 yards distance. Two hold the ponies and two dismount and knock a row of bottles off a table with potatoes. Remount and ride round the distance post back over the hurdle. Quickest time wins. Entrance P.T. 20 per team. Prize, objet d'art.

7th EVENT.

APPLE RACE.—Each Competitor to start at the distance post ride over a hurdle to in front of the Grand Stand, catch 3 apples thrown to him by a lady and gallop back round the post and over the hurdle to winning post. First past the winning post with the 3 apples wins. Entrance nil. Prize to the lady, objet d'art.

Post entries for all events. Entrance fees to be paid at time of entry.

Ponies and motor cars must be ridden and driven by members of the Club.

Prizes cannot be changed.

CHRONIQUE FINANCIERE

Le calme le plus absolu régnait au début de cette semaine, lorsque des liasses de titres ayant passé de mains trop faibles en des portefeuilles plus solides un réveil s'est produit qui nous a fait clôturer en reprise, avec de nombreuses affaires. La création du Comptoir Financier et Commercial n'est pas étrangère à ce relèvement: notre marché a tellement souffert jusqu'ici de l'exagération des reports pour les meilleures valeurs et de leur taux scandaleux pour les titres moins recherchés que le prochain lancement de cette société nouvelle a été salué par tous comme un bienfait et une sauvegarde contre de nouveaux abus. Il convient, cependant, de noter que la faveur de la spéculation tend de plus en plus à délaisser les petites valeurs nouvellement émises pour s'attacher aux anciennes qui présentent à son avis plus de sécurité.

Le groupe des Hôtels est actuellement à l'ordre du jour et, si l'état sanitaire se maintient indemne, la saison promet d'être brillante. Quant à l'Anglo-American Nile, le prochain établissement de la Compagnie concurrente, Hamburg America Linie, rembrunit pour elle l'horizon, mais on croit savoir dans certains milieux qu'une entente aurait lieu entre les deux compagnies. En tous cas l'Anglo-American n'a pas de concurrence à redouter avant la saison 1906-1907. Toujours à propos de navigation, on annonce le prochain lancement de la Delta and Upper Egypt Navigation Co. qui s'occuperait exclusivement du transport des marchandises. Le capital de cette société est fixé à 40.000 Livres, divisé en 10.000 actions de 4 Livres chacune. Un groupe de négociants grecs de notre ville a déjà souscrit la totalité de ces actions.

Après avoir été la plus recherchée des valeurs, la Daira se trouve aujourd'hui la plus délaissée. Les détenteurs faibles commencement à s'impatienter de ne rien savoir encore de précis touchant la liquidation. Diverses affaires restent en suspens, entre autres deux ou trois procès, dont le plus important a été réglé à l'amiable cette semaine, au Caire. Comme d'ici à fin octobre les intérêts à payer, ajoutés au prix coûtant, ne leur permettent d'envisager qu'un bénéfice peu appréciable, ces détenteurs préfèrent liquider pour se lancer sur d'autres titres, pour lesquels ils entrevoient une hausse plus assurée. Ce sont, bien entendu, les gros capitalistes qui profitent de la situation.

Il y a eu de la reprise sur les Banques, en particulier sur la National, l'Agricole et la Banque d'Athènes. Les valeurs à traction, les Tramways surtout, ont donné lieu à d'importantes transactions. Quant aux valeurs foncières, elles demeurent délaissées en dépit d'une excellente récolte et du maintien des prix.

De 13 13/16 l'Agricole monte à 14 pour clôturer à 13 15/16 acheteurs. La nouvelle fléchit de 9 9/16 à 9 7/16 pour reprendre à 9 17/32 en clôture. L'ex-right est cotée 9 19/32 acheteurs. La Fondateur, qui avait clôturé la semaine dernière à 975, touche un moment le cours de 1040 pour finir à 1020 nominal.

La National Bank fléchit de 26 5/16 à 26 7/32, mais reprend en clôture à 26 1/2 acheteurs. La nouvelle clôture également à 26 1/2. A un moment donné, l'écart était de 1/8 en faveur de l'action ancienne, mais la totalité des titres nouveaux n'étant pas encore livrée et le montant à verser pour ceux-ci était encore de 15 £ inférieur au prix à verser pour l'ancienne, les spéculateurs ont réussi à maintenir les prix au même niveau.

La Land Bank débute à 9 1/4, atteint 9 7/16 et clôture acheteurs à 9 3/8.

La Cassa di Sconto monte de 177 à 182 pour revenir à 178.

Très soutenue et très animée, la Banque d'Athènes ouvre à 124 pour hausser graduellement jusqu'à 128 1/2. A Paris la cote marque 130.

Après avoir fluctué toute la semaine entre 815 et 816, l'action Crédit Foncier clôture à 820 acheteurs.

La Daira fléchit de 28 1/8 à 27 7/8 pour reprendre en clôture à 28 1/16. La Deferred reste immobile entre 179 et 180.

Faible au début à 12 7/8, la Delta Light se raffermit vers la fin à 13 acheteurs. La Deferred fléchit de 14 à 13 1/2.

Les Priviligiées Tramways d'Alexandrie haussent de 164 1/4 à 166 pour retomber en clôture à 162 à la suite d'importantes réalisations. Les Dividendes montent également de 340 à 347 pour réactionner à 345.

De 4 3/8 l'Urbaine fléchit à 4 17/32 pour finir acheteurs à 4 5/8.

L'Investment sommeille entre 1 11/32 et 1 3/8.

Une grande animation a régné sur le Trust qui fluctue en 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ et 1 15/32 pour finir à 1 $\frac{3}{8}$.

Le rapport préliminaire des Estates a produit sur le public une excellente impression. Les administrateurs y déclarent qu'ils préfèrent employer l'argent disponible à des prêts sur hypothèques, source de revenus considérables et immédiats, que de l'engager en spéculations hasardeuses sur des terrains dont la valeur, semble avoir subi récemment une poussée artificielle. En tous cas, de meilleures occasions ne peuvent manquer de se présenter. Le cours, après avoir fléchi à 27/32, s'est raffermi à 7/8 en forte demande à la suite du rapport en question.

De 1115 les Eaux du Caire haussent à 1135 acheteurs. La Frigorifique monte également de 4 15/16 à 5 1/8 acheteurs.

De 9 7/16 la Nungovich arrive d'emblée à 9 7/8 acheteurs sans qu'il se présente de vendeurs sérieux même à des cours plus élevés. On escompte une forte hausse.

Les Egyptian Hotels (Baehler) montent de 2 3/16 à 2 1/4 acheteurs. Les Upper Egypt Hotels haussent également de 4 7/16 à 4 5/8 et les Splendid Hotels de 4 3/16 à 4 1/4.

L'Anglo-American Nile ouvre à 5 3/8, fléchit à 5 5/16 et clôture acheteurs à 5 3/8.

L'Oasis hausse graduellement de 15/16 jusqu'à 1 1/8. Cette valeur se trouve actuellement en grande faveur à Londres au cours de 1 1/2 (l'action nominative).

Peu d'affaires en Brasseries. La Crown Brewery Priviligiée reste immobile entre 200 et 202 pendant que la Dividende monte de 103 à 110 acheteurs. La Brasserie des Pyramides est calme entre 110 et 112 la Privilégiée et à 60 la Dividende.

Les Ciments d'Egypte haussent de 69 à 75 la Privilégiée et de 15 à 18 la Dividende.

D'importantes transactions ont eu lieu en Comptoir, dont le cours a débuté à 4 1/4, atteint 4 5/8 et clôturé à 4 15/32. La Fondateur est peu traitée; on l'évalue de 30 à 40 Livres. Les résultats des souscriptions sont échangés en grande quantité avec 1/4 et 3/8 de prime. Le dernier cours pour résultat a été de 9/32 de prime.

ON THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

X.

Towards evening we came into the Qala'at Belqa district, where the grass was still green in places and where there were signs that the water had not long dried in the wadis. Here we passed by a great camp of Bedouins, or rather a number of small camps each of them full of people and beasts. Camels, and very fine camels too, were wandering everywhere, women were cooking by the fires, children swarmed driving goats or lining the railway. As we passed the tents there was a great commotion among the Bedouins; foals and their mothers, frightened by the snorting of the train, dashed about the veldt, men came out of their tents to stare at us, women screamed witticisms at the soldiers, who answered with a ribald freedom, and one old hag squatted down near the line and began to curse, throwing dust in the air and waving her arms as if she was possessed.

The children of both sexes formed up two or three deep in places. Some threw clods at the train, others made indecent and insulting gestures, which so annoyed a Circassian that the guard had to prevent him falling on them as Ajax fell on the sheep: but most screamed "iddini bakhsheesh," and not children only, for there were well-grown boys and young women who joined in the cry. I was, I confess, shocked by their conduct for I had not expected Bedouins to behave after the manner of the shameless fellah, and in this part of the world there were no tourists to blame. Perhaps—dreadful possibility—the Bedouin is a theatrical fraud. Certainly the Turks and Circassians, who have seen a great deal of him, have the lowest opinion of his courage and of his virtues, and many of the Druses regard him as a treacherous and thievish gipsy. On the other hand the Circassian, who is regarded as a cowardly and malignant ogre by the people who get all their information about the East from the atrocities recorded in the Press, seems to me to be a cleaner, smarter, healthier, and braver man than the Bedouin, and though he can be cruel enough, are not all ignorant men cruel when kindled by an ardent faith and the strange pleasure of dealing or of risking death? There would have been some interesting illustrations of this fact had Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill passed in 1886 and the "atrocities" would not have been all on one side.

Beyond Qala'at Belqa we came to the southernmost cornfields that are to be seen by the line. Armed men were hanging about the railway banks here or lying on the ground near their corn, and I expect were praying that Bedouins would soon leave the neighbourhood. Then we got into hilly land and climbed steadily. The air grew deliciously cool, and though there were no trees and vegetation was less luxuriant, the slopes reminded me of the Lebanon, on a much smaller scale of course, none of the hills rising more than 1,500 feet above the surrounding plateau.

When we reached the highest point the sun began to set and the last half-hour of the light showed us the Ammân incline. We went down in curve after curve, zigzagging and doubling, we drove through a tunnel 150 metres long, and then wound along ledges where to look out on one side was to dash your head against the cliff face. There was a smell of flowers and aromatic plants in the air here as there always is in the Lebanon. I saw bramble thickets and stunted bushy oaks and felt rather comforted at the relief from the steppe and the stone desert. Then we crossed a fine viaduct, 60 feet above a dry ravine, and so down the last slope to Ammân.

At Ammân we had two hours to wait so I went to the canteen tent, kept by a Syrian who spoke French and seemed very discontented. He did not interest me nearly so much as his wife, who came in to blow up the fire for coffee making and seemed to be wearing a blue veil over the lower part of her face. But when I looked hard at this veil I saw that her whole chin and lower jaw from the chin point to the ears were covered with a fine blue network of tattooing. The Bedouin women of Damascus tattoo the lower lip and chin but I had never seen any so thoroughly or so geometrically tattoed in the East. I was intending to find out how and why this tattooing was effected, when some soldiers and the guard came in and the tattooed lady disappeared so rapidly, that I felt sure she was a Moslema. Can any of my readers tell me whether the whole of the lower jaw and chin of a woman is decorated in this way by any particular clan among the Bedouins?

After a meal of mutton and garlic I went back to the train and we prepared for the night. It was bitterly cold and the doors and unbroken windows, which would not shut, filled the carriage with draughts. I lay there for some hours sleeping by spells of from ten minutes to half an hour and at about 3 a.m. found myself at Deraa, where Herr Raitzer drank coffee on the station platform beside a brazier full of lighted coals. I joined him for a time and then we were off to Damascus. It was very pleasant to see Hermon and the snow in the early morning after the dry wastes of Ma'ân and Katranéh, and to look forward to a bath and a good sleep.

My journey ended shortly before midday and I will not describe the last few hours of bumping and swaying north of Ezraa. My trip has interested me greatly, and if it has interested any of my readers I am content. In a few years time the railway may have broken down south of Deraa and in that case my notes may have a certain value as a record, but I am inclined to hope that the trains will still be running with 1st and 2nd class carriages instead of troop trucks and to fear that some Anglo-Egyptian traveller, comfortably snoozing in a sleeping car, may say to his friend as he drops off to sleep, "D'you remember these letters in the Gippy Gazette about the line—awful liar that chap must have been—Eh! what?"

P. P. G.

ÆGYPTIACA.

M. Cledat, who discovered such important Coptic frescoes at Baouit in Upper Egypt, has been excavating at Tell el Herr, 18 kilometres south west of the site of ancient Pelusium, between the latter place and the Suez Canal. There he has found several Jewish coins, of a type already known, bearing the inscription "Year IV. of the independence of Zion," a text probably to be referred to the era of the Maccabees, though it is just possible it alludes to the Jewish revolt of 65 A.D. The significance of the *provenance* of these coins consists in the proof it affords that the suggested site of Tell el Herr for the Migdol associated as a residence of the Jews with Tahpanhes and Memphis by Jeremiah, who instanced these three sites as the chief quarters of his compatriots in Egypt, is now confirmed.

This Migdol, or Magdolos, on the road to Syria from present Port Said, was quite familiar to the classics. Hecateus of Miletus as quoted by Stephen of Byzantium, speaks of Magdolos near Pelusium. Other ancient authors, such as Herodotus, mention the town, and finally the "Antonine Itinerary" reads "A Serapio Peluso mpn LX. Thaubasis VIII Sile XXVIII. Magdolo XII. Pelusio XII" This word Migdol means a watch tower and is therefore quite a common town or village title in Semitic countries just as Ephyra was in Greek lands. M. Daressy, in the "Recueil de Travaux," 1899, in a list of geographical sites in Palestine from Egyptian inscriptions, gives a Mektol which he says was probably a castle or hill tower attached to the Medjel-Ban between Yutta and Essemona. An Anastasi papyrus speaks of two runaway Egyptian slaves escaping to Syria by passing the north-east frontier wall at (or of) the watch tower Ma-k-ti-ra erected by Seti I. This may be the Pelusiac Migdol.

But a curious fact is that there were several Migdols in ancient Egypt itself, in addition to the one upon the boundary near Pelusium, which was in what was known as the Sethroite Nome and had the duplicate Egyptian name of Samut. It is this Migdol whence the coins have come that Brugsch Pasha used so learnedly to induce the view that the Hebrew exodus went by way of the Mediterranean shore and not across near the Bitter Lakes, or Suez, and refers particularly to a text of Rameses III. reciting a victory near this Migdol.* However, there is no reason why there should not have been several Migdols as look-outs for Syrian or Bedouin invaders between Pelusium and Suez.

The evidence for sites called Migdol in the interior of Egypt is derived from the papyri of Ptolemaic and Roman times. In the volume of "Tebtunis Papyri," three documents concern a village Magdola, situated on the site of the Fayoum village to-day of Medinet-Nahas. From this place M. Jouguet has published numerous papyri and two Ostraca, under his Magdola, and that from which documents are given in Grenfell and Hunt's "Fayoum Towns and their Papyri," are other instances of the name.

There was another Magdola in Upper Egypt, to the west of Thebes. That Magdola meant a tower as Migdol, from which it was a derivative, is indicated by papyri which refer to a tax for the up-keep of the Magdola and interesting Greek words result from the root Magdola for we find a μαγδωλοφύλαξ and the word Πυργομαγδωλ. The word in fact was common in Egypt in Ptolemaic times and if the old Egyptian towns, as is almost certain, Ma-k-to-ra and Ma-k-ti-ra embody the word it was Egyptianised much earlier. We know that before the exodus there was a Migdol in Egypt, because a Tel el Amarna tablet text reads "Behold Acco is like "Migdol in Egypt and let not the King "permit (the enemy) to occupy the City." Probably meaning it was an important frontier fortress and so must be retained.

These Syrian dispatch tablets mention two Palestine or Syrian Migdol towns.

Brugsch Pasha quotes a text of an Amenophis which reads "From Migdol (? Samut) as far as Sene on the frontier land of Kush." This must have been an annalistic formula known to Ezekiel, for he writes "from Migdol to Seveneh" "even unto the border of Kush." It corresponded to the phrase "from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin," meaning the whole of the country possessed by Pharaonic power, or all "Egypt proper."

The date at which the Semitic "Migdol" became imported into the Egyptian vocabulary is uncertain, but we have a very ancient papyrus, the author of the text of which bitterly complains that young Egypt thinks it *chic* to use numbers of Semitic words defiling their mother tongue with alien sounds. Until we know better it is fashionable to account for all Semiticisms of language or culture in the Nile valley as coming to Egypt at the era of the Hykshos, or Shepherd Kings, who reigned in the Delta. The Magdolas the papyri locate in Middle and Upper Egypt are however beyond the range of Hykshos sovereignty. Semitic captives were however at some period of her long history located in almost every Egyptian nome and might have given the name of Migdol to any watch tower to guard their crops from Ethiopian or Libyan freebooters.

JOSEPH OFFORD.

* It will be remembered Exodus speaks of the Israelites encamping "between Migdol and the Sea."

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Les personnes qui font des offres ou des demandes sont priées de joindre un timbre à leur lettre, sinon il ne leur sera fait aucune réponse.

25735—7-4-906

Administration des Chemins de fer et des Telegraphes

AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat a l'honneur d'informer Messieurs les Entrepreneurs des travaux qu'à la date du 10 Août prochain à midi, dernier délai, il sera procédé aux adjudications des travaux de démolition de l'ancien bâtiment à voyageurs de la station d'Ismaïlia et de ses dépendances et des terrassements et macadamisage du prolongement de l'avenue de l'Impératrice à Ismaïlia.

Messieurs les Entrepreneurs pourront se fournir au bureau de la Voie des Chemins de fer de l'Etat (Services des Travaux Neufs 7 Rue Fagallah) au Caire, et aux stations ci après: d'Ismaïlia et de Port-Saïd, moyennant la somme de P.T. 10, un exemplaire du cahier des charges, auquel sera annexé un imprimé de soumission et un plan indiquant le travail à faire.

Tous les renseignements ayant trait à cette mise en adjudication seront donnés à Messieurs les Entrepreneurs au bureau précité.

Les soumissions devront être adressées à Monsieur le Président des Chemins de fer de l'Etat, sous double enveloppe: la première portera son adresse et la seconde la suscription suivante:

"Soumission pour la démolition de l'ancienne station du Gouvernement à Ismaïlia, et pour la construction du prolongement de l'avenue de l'Impératrice.

Cette enveloppe contiendra la soumission sur laquelle les prix seront clairement indiqués et une reconnaissance de la Caisse Centrale de l'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat, du montant du cautionnement, soit dix Livres Egyptiennes.

Le Conseil ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus basse ni à donner suite aux soumissions présentées et se réserve le droit de diviser les travaux faisant l'objet de la présente adjudication.

Le Caire, le 20 Juillet 1905. 26274-1

AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT.

New Issue of Shares for Increase of Capital.

IN PURSUANCE of an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th May 1905, the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt offer 243,000 new shares of the said Bank of Five pounds sterling each. These shares will constitute an increase of the Capital of the Bank, and are issued in conformity with the Statutes at the price of Five Pounds sterling per share, payable on application.

Application should be made:—
in EGYPT to the Head Office of the National Bank of Egypt at Cairo and to the Branch at Alexandria.
in LONDON to the London Agency of the National Bank of Egypt, 4 & 5, King William Street, E.C.

The new shares will rank for dividend from the 1st January 1906, that is to say from the beginning of next year.

Every shareholder has the right on application to an allotment of one new share in respect of every old share held.

All shareholders who wish to exercise their rights must, under pain of forfeiture of those rights, lodge their applications at one of the places named above on or before the 2nd October 1905 depositing their Share Warrants together with the total amount payable, viz: £5 per share.

The President of the Board of Directors,
(signed) ELWIN PALMER.

Cairo, the 8th July 1905. 26218-13

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Societe Anonyme au Capital de £ 85.000

MM. les Actionnaires sont informés que le coupon No. 8 sera mis en paiement à partir du 31 juillet 1905, au Caire, au Siège Social, pour solde du dividende de l'Exercice 1904-1905.

Les Actions No. 1 à 3250 recevront en échange du coupon No. 8, Dix (10) Shellings;

Les Actions du No. 3251 à 4250 recevront en échange du coupon No. 8 Seize (16) Shellings.

Le Président du Conseil d'Administration
BOGHOS NUBAR.

26234-2*-2

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Alexandria, July 21st 1905. 26275 8 1

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

PITH OF THE PRESS COMMENTS.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

"TIMES."

It is announced from St. Petersburg that M. Witte has been definitively appointed, in the place of M. Muravieff, as the first Russian plenipotentiary at the approaching peace conference, and that a notification to this effect has been sent to the Government of Washington. The news is of considerable significance, if it be correct, but it will be seen from the telegram of a St. Petersburg Correspondent, that reports were current in the Russian capital yesterday to the effect that M. Witte was hesitating whether he would, or would not, accept the office. If he decides to go, it may be inferred with some confidence, that he has satisfied himself the negotiations are not a sham. A statesman of his resolute character will scarcely consent to compromise his reputation and his future by acting as the tool of the war party in an idle effort to dupe the Japanese and to hoodwink Europe. If he crosses the Atlantic, it will be with the resolution to make peace on any reasonable terms which Japan may demand. He is too clear-sighted to be under any illusions as to what the character of those terms must be, and too courageous to pretend to share vain hopes which he despises for the sake of winning favor with men weaker than himself.

"DAILY NEWS."

It is good news that M. Witte has been appointed to act for Russia in the coming peace negotiations at Washington. The fact is significant of a real intention to arrive at a settlement. M. Muravieff's resignation and the substitution of so pacific a personality as the former Minister of Finance is not a mere change in personnel. It is a change in policy. M. Witte fell because he was all for the peaceful penetration of the Far East and all against the swashbuckling enterprises of Alexieff. His translation to the presidency of the Council was proof that the bellicose party had won. His return to influence is the best guarantee of the future. He will go to Washington with the fullest power, and with authority to make peace if any possible terms are offered.

"GLOBE."

Happily, M. Witte has shown before now that he is not afraid to face the oligarchy whenever the highest interests of Russia are at stake. His former control of the finances was not less masterful than capable, and it was not until the Tsar weakly sacrificed him to the Grand Ducal "ring" that he gave up his post. He may be depended on, therefore, to stipulate for a large measure of freedom should he consent to act as plenipotentiary; and from what is known of his prepossessions, that emancipation from bureaucratic wire-pulling should count for peace.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE."

It looks as if a real advance towards peace had been made by the substitution of M. Witte for M. Muravieff as a Russian Peace Conference plenipotentiary. M. Witte has already made public his view that peace can only come as the result of serious concessions by Russia. The fact that after this expression of view he is chosen would seem to indicate that the Tsar is at last alive to the position in which Russia finds herself. M. Witte's task will, no doubt, be all the more delicate because he is known to be in favor of peace; but we can only welcome a step which tends towards ending the war. For the rest, Russia is still trying to get China admitted to the Peace Conference—a move which, if it is obvious, seems as clearly to us not to be justifiable.

"NOVOE VREMIA."

The "Novoe Vremya" points out that while M. Witte was a resolute opponent of the war and an ardent advocate of an understanding with Japan, he has never been in favor of a humiliating peace entailing territorial concessions and the payment of an indemnity. "Japan should realise," the journal remarks, "that to propose humiliating conditions to a man such as M. Witte would mean the continuation of the war at any cost....

"COLOGNE GAZETTE."

The principal significance of M. Witte's appointment as first Plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference manifestly lies in the fact that it does away with the suspicion that Russia is not entering upon the peace negotiations with serious intentions, inasmuch as M. Witte's well-known views on the question of the war would render it impossible for him to accept the position of Plenipotentiary were he not convinced of being able to bring the negotiations to a practical conclusion.

TSAR AND THE NAVY.

"STANDARD."

It is impossible not to admire the courage displayed by the Tsar in the Rescript issued yesterday to his new Minister of Marine. For the moment the office bestowed on Admiral Birileff may seem to be a painful sinecure. The effective portions of the Pacific and Baltic squadrons have been destroyed or captured, while the vessels of the Euxine fleet are in a state of sedition so thinly veiled that Admiral Kruger dared not order them to fire upon the mutineers of the Potemkin. It was, indeed, a "shocking event," as his Majesty declares, and Admiral Birileff will have no simple task in restoring the spirit of discipline. This, however, may not be beyond the powers of a good sailor if he combines a rigid sense of justice with a capacity for appreciating the awkward facts of a very dangerous situation.

A NOTABLE INVENTOR.

THE JAPANESE EXPLOSIVE.

Gian Shimonosé a name enthusiastically repeated throughout Japan at this moment, is that of the inventor of the explosive known as the "Shimonosé powder," which helped to destroy the Baltic Fleet at a six-mile range as rapidly as if it had been nothing more terrible than a lot of toy boats. At the beginning of the war rumours were rife as to the efficacy of this remarkable explosive; that efficacy is now confirmed beyond dispute. Admiral Togo's recent reports dispel any shadow of a doubt that might have existed in the matter.

Gian Shimonosé was born forty-seven years ago of poor parents residing in the province of Hiroshima. At that time there were no railways in Japan, nor was there any regular steamboat traffic by which the various points of the island could inter-communicate; nevertheless, young Shimonosé, impelled by his longing to acquire knowledge, started for the capital on foot, the distance between Hiroshima and Tokio being 780 kilometres. His scientific knowledge was sufficiently advanced to enable him to pass a successful examination entitling him to admission in the Imperial University. At the time he was so short of funds that to keep body and soul together he was glad to find employment during spare hours at a weekly wage of about ten shillings of our money. Later on he obtained more remunerative employment at the Imperial Library; and then it was that he turned his attention to inventions. After numerous experiments, he succeeded in making the special kind of ink now in use in Japan for the manufacture of bank-notes, the forging or altering of which it is said is impossible.

At the Imperial Library he met army and naval officers, who in conversation induced him to study the explosives in use in the leading European countries. He quickly discovered that smokeless powders have many defects, especially that then in use in Japan which, when it was very dry, became dangerous to handle, or when it was damp became useless. The Japanese Government, being dissatisfied with that explosive, turned its attention to the study of the French "mélinite," the English "cordite," the German "loplite," and the American "meshlite," while Dr. Shimonosé — he had then obtained his degree—pointing to defects in all of these, resolved to make every effort to discover a new powder which should be the most effective possible. It appears that he has succeeded, after eleven years of assiduous research. During his experiments he on several occasions risked losing his life. He was nearly blinded by an explosion, his hands were fearfully burned; but no danger could turn him from the object he had in view, and when at last he succeeded in producing the now far-famed "Shimonosé powder" he modestly offered it to his Government. It is the most powerful explosive known. The Japanese Admiralty put it to the test as follows:—They built a tower of oak beams 24 feet high and 10 feet square, against which a shell filled with that explosive was fired. The effect was terrific; not only was the tower completely knocked over, but the enormous oak beams were literally pulverised; therefore one can easily understand how it was that the Japanese shells made such havoc among the Russian ironclads, tearing big holes in their hulls, through which the sea poured in torrents, and spreading death far and near among the crews. The deadly effect of the "Shimonosé" was first experienced by the sailors on board the "Varyag" in the Bay of Chemulpho.

Doctor Wada, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Japanese Navy, who attended twenty-four wounded Russian sailors, publishes singular details in regard to the matter in question. These wounded men were absolutely riddled with splinters of shells; one man alone was struck by 520 of them not much bigger than tin-tacks and others not much larger than a pin's head. It is only an explosive of exceptional power which could burst into such small fragments a weighty projectile.

Doctor Shimonosé, questioned with regard to the terribly destructive effects produced by this explosive on the Russian ironclads, gives the following explanation:—"Hitherto it was the fragments of the shell itself which were relied on to create havoc, either in killing or destroying obstacles, the action of the explosive being simply to burst the shell and spread its fragments; but now it is the explosive which causes terrible havoc by the impetus it gives to the projectile as it bursts into countless atoms, spreading death far and wide."

Doctor Shimonosé, who has done so much towards helping his countrymen in their successful struggle against their enemy, is married, and has a son and daughter. He says that had it not been for the moral support given him by his devoted wife he never could have endured the many trials and years of disappointment which preceded the utilising of the marvellous explosive to which, possibly, the Japanese are, in a measure indebted for their victories on land and sea. To quote Admiral Togo's own words: "The fate of the Baltic Fleet was sealed in forty minutes."

THE WAR AND FINANCE.

It is still impossible to say what the situation created by Admiral Togo's extraordinary naval victory means to the world's finance (observes M. Alexander D. Noyes, writing in the "Forum"). It is certain that financial Europe had for weeks been asserting that the arrival of Rojestvensky in the China Seas—with the possibility of Japanese defeat which would open the coasts of Japan to the enemy and isolate the Manchurian army—was the main depressing influence on the markets. It was so regarded because of the general conviction that such a defeat would prolong the war and widen the opportunity for European complications. The battle was fought and the Russian sea power was annihilated with a completeness surpassing the epoch-making achievements of Themistocles, Don John of Austria, Sir Francis Drake, and Lord Nelson. The question, for the longer future, concerns the results that the return of peace will have on the financial situation. Recent experience has rather shaken the inferences commonly drawn, however, from the buoyant prosperity which followed the settlement of America's Spanish war. That the United States was then on the eve of a real industrial "boom" unconnected with the war, and that the Treaty of Paris meant, to the defeated Power, release from a burdensome colonial entanglement and $20,000,000 cash, had been forgotten. The real meaning of the aftermath of war was not realised until the pacification of the Transvaal in 1902 was followed by two years of financial exhaustion for the victorious State. The strain of the Eastern war has been as severe as that of the South African conflict. It remains to be seen how its consequences will be felt by the successful and the defeated Powers, and, in particular, what is going to happen to the huge political derelict, Russia, as well as to the European market, to which that country owes two billions of dollars, and to which it must owe much more if Japan imposes an indemnity.

THE LIVER IS A GOOD FRIEND, BUT A BAD ENEMY.

The liver is a large and powerful organ composed of a great multitude of bloodvessels, nerves, absorbents, and bile channels, held together by a ruddy brown substance. The liver's great work is to supply the bile, which helps to prepare our food for converting into rich, life-giving blood.

But when the liver becomes sluggish, there is not enough bile made to digest the food, so the blood becomes starved—thin, pale, and without nourishment, and the food ferments, giving off bad gases which cause flatulency, headache, and foul breath. The bowels become clogged, and constipation begins.

One of the first signs of sluggish liver is a feeling of despondency and weariness (due to the impure blood stupifying the brain and failing to nourish the body). The complexion will be yellow, and the eyes heavy; there will be wind in the stomach, variable appetite, palpitation of the heart, and bad taste in the mouth.

Liver trouble should always have prompt treatment, and, in its early stages, careful dieting, in conjunction with a thorough course of Doan's Dinner Pills, will effect a cure. But if neglected, enlargement of the liver may result, and the action of the organ may be ruined; there will be dyspepsia, anæmia, and perhaps skin disease. The muscles that drive out the poisonous waste will be numbed, and there will be constipation. Doan's Dinner Pills are the great liver corrective; their action is mild but reliable; they give a healthy stimulus to the liver so that sufficient bile is produced to digest the food and ease the passage of waste.

Doan's Dinner Pills are the best medicine for biliousness, indigestion, constipation, for headache, retching, dizziness, distress after eating, poor appetite, yellow eyes, heartburn, wind, and for every liver, stomach and bowel trouble.

Doan's Dinner Pills are for sale by all chemists and druggists at P.T. 5 a box; or they may be had direct from the general agent for Egypt, Max Fischer, Hotel du Nil Street, Mousky, Cairo.

ECZEMA, Itching Piles, and every Itching Skin Disease can be permanently cured by Doan's Ointment. This Ointment is pure and clean; it does not irritate the skin, or dry too quickly.

The price of Doan's Ointment is P.T. 13 per pot, or P.T. 71 for 6 pots. To be had of all chemists, or direct from the general agent for Egypt, Max Fischer, Hotel du Nil Street, Mousky, Cairo.

THE WONDERS OF BURMAH.

A MEDICINAL WATER POND.

A wonderful pond, which has just been rediscovered, is situated in a valley near the famous Poppa Hill, says the "Indian Daily News." The Poppa Hill may be called the Holy Mount of Burmah; its history is closely connected with nat and dragon worship. It is in the Kyauk-pa-dan township, near the Poppa village in the Myingyan district. The pond is in a kind of gully, the precipitous sides of which rise to a height of about a hundred and fifty feet; it is not very large, measuring only two yards across and six and a half yards in length; the water in it is no more than about two feet deep. This pond has been in existence for many centuries, but for nearly as many centuries it has never been known to contain one single drop of water during the hot season; and it is here the marvellous comes in. An itinerant teacher in the Myingyan district, who has witnessed the "facts" he relates, and who can bring whole villages forward as witnesses to corroborate his statements, must be made responsible for what follows. All of a sudden a short time ago during the torrid heat that parches and burns the plains and mountains of the middle Irrawaddy, water suddenly appeared in it to a depth of about two feet. That it has been put there by the nats there can be no doubt, and they keep it always at the same level notwithstanding the enormous quantities taken away by firm believers.

From the sides of the gully which rise on both sides there fall into the pond numerous little stones and gravels of a golden and silver hue; they are thrown in by the nats themselves and possess wonderful medicinal properties; thus when they are ground, mixed with the water and drunk or rubbed on the body, they instantly cure every disease; the water itself possesses the same property, but there is, however, a condition without which no cure can be effected, and that is that the sick person must firmly believe in those miraculous properties. Near the pond there is a cave scarcely less wonderful. When anyone listens at the entrance he may hear within it chimes of bells and gongs, the beating of drums, the noises made by weaving, etc. But it must here be mentioned that only those persons who are worthy can hear them. Crowds from the neighbouring towns and villages come to visit the spot. Thousands of them take the water home; it must not be bottled, but carried in clean jars. Those who are not firm nat worshippers cannot take away a drop or a particle of stone; these, as soon as taken, mysteriously disappear. A young girl said aloud that she did not believe such rubbish; immediately she became gyrating in the most distressing manner, and no amount of exertion could stop her. A Burmese nun, on the other hand, loudly expressed her devout faith in the spirit and expression in direct opposition to the religion whose monastic garb she wore and lo! in her hands came pelting from the wonderful cave and in a wonderful manner, wonderful gems and wonderful gold dust. The people wondered, as well they might.

In the Estate of J. H. CLINTON-BAKER, Deceased.

I HEREBY give notice that all creditors and other persons having any debt claim or demand against the estate of the late JOHN HUGH CLINTON-BAKER, deceased (who died on the 4th day of March 1905 and whose will was proved on the 6th day of April 1905 by Henry William Clinton-Baker one of the executors therein named) should send in particulars of such debt claim or demand to me the solicitor for the said executors on or before the 1st day of September 1905 after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the estate among the persons entitled thereto either as legatees or otherwise having regard only to debts claims and demands of which they shall have had notice on or before the said 1st day of September 1905 and the executors shall not be liable for any debts claims or demands of which they shall not have had notice at that date.

Dated 19th July 1905.

L. CARTON DE WIART,
Avocat,
CAIRO.

26265-3-3

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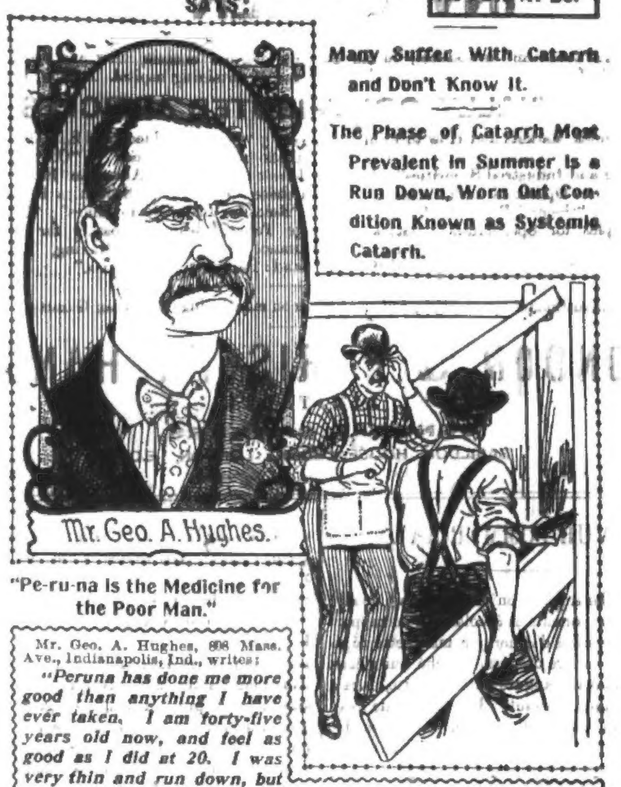
FEARS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY.
N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to Managers of certain good cuisines.
Beware of evilly disposed competitors running down this very SUPERIOR BRAND OF BEER
12721-10-6-90

MR. GEO. A. HUGHES SAYS:

"I FEEL AS GOOD AS I DID AT 20."



Many Suffer With Catarrh and Don't Know It.

The Phase of Catarrh Most Prevalent in Summer is a Run Down, Worn Out, Condition Known as Systemic Catarrh.

"Pe-ru-na is the Medicine for the Poor Man."

Mr. Geo. A. Hughes, 808 Mass. Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"Peruna has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I am forty-five years old now, and feel as good as I did at 20. I was very thin and run down, but Peruna acted just right in my case. I am a carpenter and some times need a tonic. Peruna is the medicine for a poor man."—Geo. A. Hughes.

A Congressman Uses Pe-ru-na in His Family.

Hon. Thos. J. Henderson, Member of Congress from Illinois, and Lieutenant in the Union Army for eight years, writes from the Lemon building, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"Peruna has been used in my family with the very best results and I take pleasure in recommending your valuable remedy to my friends as a tonic and an effective cure for catarrh."—Thos. J. Henderson.

Catarrh assumes different phases in different seasons of the year. In the early summer systemic catarrh is most prevalent. That tired, all worn out feeling in nine cases out of ten is due to a catarrhal condition of the mucous membranes. Peruna cleanses the mucous membranes and cures the catarrh wherever located.

There are no remedies for catarrh just as good as Peruna. Accept no substitutes.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

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2 pairs alike Bedroom Curtains, 3yds. long, design from new style of modern art. Ecru if desired.
Customers throughout Empire testify to value and reliability. Send Post Office Order for 23/6.
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COLONIALS, save 50 per cent. and import your own goods, British made and reliable.
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THE ARTESIAN BORING AND PROSPECTING COMPANY.
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SODA WATER, LEMONADE, & GINGER ALE.
AS SUPPLIED TO KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.
Agent:— JOHN B. CAFFARI.

NILE GAUGE READINGS.

July.	Rosaires. 1905.	Rosaires. 1904.	Dongola. 1905.	Dongola. 1904.	Khartoum. 1905.	Khartoum. 1904.	Berber. 1905.	Berber. 1904.	Wadi Halfa. 1905.	Wadi Halfa. 1904.
1	1.32	3.84	0.56	0.50	1.32	1.35	1.80	1.95	1.30	2.19
2	1.37	4. 5	0.59	0.50	1.34	1.55	1.83	1.98	1.33	2.17
3	1.29	3.92	0.62	0.51	1.24	1.79	1.87	2.14	1.39	2.15
4	1.29	3.99	0.64	0.51	1.25	2.15	1.92	2.32	1.44	2.14
5	1.22	3.21	0.68	0.51	1.25	2.40	1.93	2.43	1.51	2.12
6	1.25	3.23	0.71	0.52	1.25	2.68	1.93	2.59	1.58	2.11
7	1.21	3.50	0.75	0.52	1.29	2.76	2.20	2.80	1.64	2.13
8	1.27	3.88	0.79	0.68	1.36	2.76	2.52	3. 7	1.70	2.12
9	1.62	3.80	0.84	0.68	1.46	2.74	2.54	3.40	1.75	2.12
10	2.93	3.53	0.84	0.70	1.51	2.76	2.36	3.70	1.80	2.15
11	2.22	3.65	0.84	0.72	1.48	2.76	2.46	3.81	1.83	2.15
12	2. 1	4.85	0.86	0.80	1.49	2.84	2.57	4. 0	1.85	2.19
13	2.63	4.44	0.91	0.82	1.56	3. 5	2.57	3.96	1.88	2.22
14	2.31	4.42	0.86	0.90	1.66	3. 7	2.57	3.94	1.92	2.30
15	2.45	4.58	0.99	0.95	1.76	3.15	2.75	3.94	1.96	2.44
16	3.30	4.27	0.99	0.96	2. 2	3.40	2.85	4.15	1.97	2.62
17	3.17	4.16	1. 1	0.98	2.15	3.62	2.86	4.35	2. 4	2.90
18	3.40	4.49	1. 3	1. 0	2.16	3.63	2.83	4.60	2.17	3.28
19	3. 0	4.50	1. 8	1. 0	2.21	3.63	2.87	4.78	2.36	3.64
20	—	4.77	1.11	1.30	2.27	3.63	3.60	4.84	2.42	3.69

July.	Assouan Reservoir. Up Stream. 1905.	Assouan Reservoir. Up Stream. 1904.	Assouan Reservoir. Down Stream. 1905.	Assouan Reservoir. Down Stream. 1904.	Assiout Weir. Up Stream. 1905.	Assiout Weir. Up Stream. 1904.	Assiout Weir. Down Stream. 1905.	Assiout Weir. Down Stream. 1904.	Rodah. 1905.	Rodah. 1904.	Delta Barrage. Up Stream. 1905.	Delta Barrage. Up Stream. 1904.
1	99.63	91.25	85. 8	85.90	47.17	47.17	45.55	46.71	11. 1	13. 4	14.47	15.50
2	99.34	91.23	85.23	85.88	47.25	47.16	45.55	46.70	11. 1	13. 5	14.49	15.50
3	99. 3	91.21	85.32	85.86	47.30	47.29	45.55	46.64	11. 2	13. 4	14.50	15.50
4	98.69	91.22	85.33	85.86	47.20	47.29	45.57	46.66	11. 1	13. 4	14.50	15.50
5	98.35	91.19	85.32	85.85	47.20	47.28	45.72	46.62	11. 1	13. 5	14.50	15.50
6	98. 2	91.16	85.33	85.84	47.20	47.29	45.73	46.59	11. 0	13. 5	14.48	15.50
7	97.69	91.45	85.35	85.81	47.20	47.28	45.86	46.53	11. 0	13. 5	14.48	15.50
8	97.25	91.37	85.49	85.81	47.24	47.29	45.88	46.48	11. 0	13. 4	14.48	15.50
9	96.88	91.34	85.49	85.79	47.24	47.23	45.90	46.50	11. 0	13. 4	14.48	15.50
10	96.51	91.34	85.52	85.78	47.25	47.15	45.96	46.49	11. 1	13. 3	14.49	15.50
11	96.13	91.33	85.61	85.77	47.27	47. 3	46. 1	46.50	11. 2	13. 3	14.50	15.50
12	95.70	91.32	85.68	85.77	47.27	46.93	46. 4	46.49	11. 2	13. 3	14.50	15.50
13	95.31	91.33	85.69	85.78	47.29	46.93	46. 5	46.46	11. 4	13. 3	14.54	15.50
14	94.92	91.34	85.76	85.79	47.30	47.31	46.12	46.28	11. 7	13. 3	14.60	15.50
15	94.56	91.39	85.70	[illegible]	47.32	47.30	46.13	46.40	11.11	13. 4	14.66	15.50
16	94. 5	91.40	85.77	[illegible]	47.33	47.29	46.19	46.37	11.13	13. 3	14.70	15.50
17	93.35	91.38	85.76	85.94	47.35	47.38	46.19	46.27	11.14	13. 3	14.71	15.50
18	93.12	91.41	85.75	86. 7	47.36	47.40	46.27	46.34	11.16	13. 3	14.76	15.50
19	93.13	91.62	85.60	86.28	47.38	47.40	46.26	46.37	11.19	13. 3	14.82	15.50
20	—	92. 1	85.62	86.65	—	47.40	—	46.38	11.22	13. 2	14.96	15.50

"INVESTMENTS."

"INVESTMENTS" introduces, in an entirely original manner, new and important methods for the employment of and the means of obtaining capital. Among the

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REVUE COMMERCIALE

Cotons: La semaine en revue avait débuté d'une façon normale et absolument en rapport avec les nouvelles d'Amérique, mais cette régularité dans l'allure de notre marché, qui n'était pas de mauvais augure pour la suite, dura à peine quelques instants: Une demande assez importante, surgie tout d'un coup après les premières transactions et qui a été attribuée à la petite spéculation, qui, la veille encore, réalisait ou vendait à découvert tout ce qu'on lui demandait, changea complètement l'aspect des choses et la finale de la séance a été une hausse de 1/4 de tallari sur la clôture du jour précédent, fait tant soit peu étonnant avec New York annonçant une dizaine de points de baisse.

Les évènements s'étant trouvés pour ainsi dire devancés, la reprise de 10 points, apportée par les dépêches de Samedi, nous laissa indifférents dans la matinée de lundi, tandis que les 40 points de hausse qui leur firent suite le lendemain produisirent à peine une amélioration de 1/4 de tallari; mais, pour être logique avec lui-même, notre marché ne recula aussi que de 1/8 sur la réaction de 30 points en clôture de New-York arrivée Mercredi matin.

Jusque-là pourtant il n'y avait rien d'extraordinaire, car, à la rigueur, on pouvait considérer l'état de notre marché comme un état d'indécision dû en grande partie à l'intermittence qui se remarquait depuis plusieurs jours dans le mouvement des prix en Amérique; mais, ce qui a paru réellement surprenant, c'est la faiblesse qui s'est dessinée depuis hier et qui a fini par se traduire par une baisse de 5/32 en deux jours, contre une avance nette de 12 points en Amérique dans le même laps de temps. Néanmoins, si nous laissons de côté les fluctuations journalières et prenons la semaine dans son ensemble, nous trouvons que les cours de clôture d'aujourd'hui, pour la nouvelle récolte, sont de 1/16 au-dessus de ceux de Vendredi dernier, avec Liverpool accusant 4 points de hausse en tout pour les futurs américains. Impossible de demander aux deux marchés plus d'harmonie entre eux. Il n'en est pas moins vrai cependant que la tendance chez nous est pour le moment peu encourageante et qu'une nouvelle reculade en Amérique pourrait bien provoquer une baisse plutôt marquée sur nos cours d'autant plus que le gros commerce semble désintéressé et que c'est la petite spéculation qui est seule actuellement à régler la situation. Affaires très modérées en dernier lieu.

La vieille récolte n'a nullement suivi les variations de la nouvelle et Juillet, qui, il y a huit jours encore, valait 5/32 de plus que le Novembre a fini la semaine offert, et presque sans affaires, à 5/32 au-dessous du dit mois. La spéculation, comme nous l'avons déjà dit, n'a plus de champ favorable pour opérer sur les échéances rapprochées et, naturellement, quand les choses sont destinées à finir entre les mains de l'exportation, les circonstances pour elle deviennent tout autres et la valeur de l'article n'est plus celle plus ou moins factice de la Bourse, mais ce qu'on peut en obtenir de la consommation. Quant à l'Août, il maintient sa plus value de 5/16 au-dessus du Juillet, mais il paraît probable qu'aussitôt ce dernier disparu de la cote, c'est-à-dire à partir de lundi prochain, le déport actuel sur Novembre devra se changer graduellement en report, rien dans la situation présente ne justifiant cette faveur dont jouit l'Août.

Les embarquements de la semaine n'ont pas eu l'importance à laquelle on s'attendait; ils ont cependant été supérieurs à ceux de la semaine correspondante en 1904 et tout porte à croire qu'ils continueront sur ce pied d'ici à la prochaine récolte.

Le marché du disponible a manqué un peu de la vivacité des deux semaines précédentes mais le calme signalé n'est pas très marqué et la demande est, après tout, encore assez suivie; seulement, elle ne porte plus sur tous les genres, car les cotons bas et les provenances Haute-Egypte par leur renchérissement exagéré et à cause des prétentions des détenteurs, surtout pour ces dernières qualités, n'offrent plus à la filature les avantages qui en ont facilité le placement en grandes quantités durant les mois de Mai et de Juin, mais le Fully Good Fair et le Good donnent lieu à des affaires assez importantes. Pour le moment c'est l'Angleterre qui est sur le marché, mais les personnes bien informées disent que le Continent a encore des besoins à couvrir sur la vieille récolte et qu'il ne peut tarder de venir aux achats. En résumé la situation du disponible n'est pas du tout mauvaise et les apparences feraient croire à une continuation de la demande pour le restant de la campagne. A Liverpool il y a eu un peu de hausse sur nos cotons, mais au fond il ne s'agit que de 1/16 sur le disponible et de 4 à 5 points sur les futurs, ce qui n'est pas précisément riche. Les ventes aussi ont été faibles. La persistance de l'Amérique à fluctuer chaque jour, le plus souvent dans le sens opposé aux indications ou aux pronostics, témoignerait de l'intensité de la lutte qu'ont à soutenir les haussiers pour se débarrasser de leurs paquets. Dans tous les cas, leurs adversaires ou les maisons sérieuses prétendent que les gros spéculateurs qui sont à la tête du mouvement ne font que manœuvrer pour liquider et que les assertions que l'on se plait encore à répandre sur les dégâts causés à la récolte par la chaleur dans certains districts et par l'excès des pluies dans d'autres, ne sont pas du tout exactes et qu'au contraire l'amélioration est apparente et qu'il y a lieu de rester sur la réserve.

Manchester signale de la résistance de la part des acheteurs de manufactures à payer les prix qu'on leur demande aujourd'hui, à la suite du renchérissement de la matière première et les nouveaux engagements sont rares ou insignifiants.

Les nouvelles de la récolte chez nous sont excellentes: on est forcé de se montrer un peu sévère dans la distribution de l'eau à cause de la crue du Nil qui paraît lente et tardive, mais d'un autre côté aussi, la plante est avancée et vigoureuse et pourrait éventuellement résister à des mesures plus restrictives de la part du Service d'Irrigation.

Graines de Coton.— Notre marché a été constamment dans la crainte d'une grosse filière pour le commencement d'Août et tout naturellement cette idée a nui aux affaires et fini par causer une baisse. La clôture de ce jour est peut-être un peu plus soutenue, mais, en réalité, la moindre reprise amènerait des réalisations qui provoqueraient de suite une réaction.

Hull a fléchi, pour nous suivre, jusqu'à £5.15 —, mais les affaires, ces derniers jours, ont été un peu plus régulières et les prochains embarquements auront une certaine importance pour la saison.

La nouvelle récolte est inactive, quoique ferme, faute de gros vendeurs; il en est de même en Angleterre où la cote nominale est, dit-on, d'environ £6.

Fèves.— On modifia la cote suivant les idées de ceux qui l'établissent, mais au fond on ne fait rien et les prix, tant pour le disponible que pour les contrats, sont purement nominaux. Ceux qui ne le sont pas, sont ceux que l'intérieur paie pour nous prendre des fèves d'ici et c'est précisément à cause de ces réexpéditions en plus de la consommation locale que l'on soutient aujourd'hui que notre stock n'est effectivement que d'Ard. 10.000, et non de 30.000, comme indiqué par les chiffres officiels.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Le marché est excessivement ferme sur toute la ligne.

Plusieurs valeurs haussent d'une façon notable: Ce sont la Banque d'Athènes qui monte de 128 1/2 à 131 1/2 sur la rumeur de la concession des raisins, l'Anglo American Nile qui reprend de 5 3/8 à 5 1/2 et la Nungovich de 9 7/8 à 10 1/16. On a fait plusieurs milliers de Banque d'Athènes.

En hausse également l'Agricole de 13 15/16 à 13 31/32, la National Bank de 26 1/2 à 26 9/16, l'Oasis de 1 1/8 à 1 3/16, les Estates de 7/8 à 29/32 et la Brasserie des Pyramides de 113 à 114.

Par contre, l'Action Crédit Foncier réactionne de 820 à 818, la Delta Land de 2 1/2 à 2 7/16 et les Markets de 23 à 22/9.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME
DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES

21 juillet

Cardiff; 13 j., vap. ang. Leander, cap. Price, ton 1793, à Rizzo.

Liverpool et Malte; 4 j., vap. ang. Menes, cap. Crook, ton. 1603, à Moss & Co.

DÉPARTS

21 juillet

Candie; vap. hell. Athènes, cap. Catramatos.

Marseille; vap. franç. Niger, cap. Camugli.

Smyrne et Glasgow; vap. ang. Mount Lebanon, cap. Laing.

Sfax; vap. ang. Austrian, cap. Droper, sur lest.

Kertch; vap. autr Dardania, cap. Sonletich, sur lest.

PASSENGER LISTS.

ARRIVALS.

Per Moss S.S. Menes, arrived yesterday from Liverpool: Lieut. Paten, Mr. and Mrs. Rizzo, Mr. Macintyre, Mr. and Mrs. Zammit, Mr. White, Mr. Laurence, Capt. Rogers, Corp. Collins, Corp. Brown, Mr. Ibrahim, Mr. G.S. Mikellides, Mr. Vellopulo and family, Mr. Laferla, Mr. Redding, Mr. Vossan, Corp. Young, and 11 deck passengers.

Le paquebot-poste "Niger" parti hier pour Marseille avait à bord:

Mme Rochemon, Mme Detonteix, M. et Mme Langlois Bey, M. Innes Bey Nubar, Mme Marina, A. Hassan Bey, Mme Garondel et fils, Moh. Aly Khousani, Philippart, M. et Mme Jaillen et enfant, M. et Mme Dubreuil Alexandre Chamié, Mme Chérif Bey, Mme Santi, R.P. Larridas, R.P. Clainponau, Halil Mahmoud, Sœurs Denyse et Cains, Sœur Lucine, Sœur Domitille, Mme C. Jean et 2 dlles, Mlle Marie Cecile, Mme A. Parmentier tin, Mme et Mlle Remail, Mme Mathieu, M. G. Kevian Vernon, M. et Mme Pennedjian, M. et Mme Whellhoff, M. et Mme Moura, M. Chausson et famille (Consul de France à Lourenço Marquez), Cap. Kouloff, M. Debourg fils, Mlle Elly, M. Bottari, Mme Albrecht, Mrs. I. et P. Dovets, M. de Salis, Mlles I. et T. Girard, M. et Mme Papasian, Mlle Lucy Thomas, M. et Mme Gaguaire, M. Pagès, Père Mongin, Mme Carbonnel, Frères Valier et Roland, Mrs. Rabino Galliard, Giordano, Peres Perchat, Joseph, Osée, Père Clovis, M. Sauvaire et 45 passagers de 3me et 4me classe.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C°. L^TD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Friday, 21st July, 1905.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 12 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT The Company's Offices.	Postal Telegraph Offices.
	H. M.	H. M.
London	18	33
Liverpool	15	—
Manchester	17	—
Glasgow	22	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	44

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juillet tal. 15 1/32 à —/—; plus bas pour juillet 14 3/4 à —/—.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juil. P.T. 59 5/40 à —/—: plus bas pour juil. 59 —/— à —/—.

Remarques

(De Midi à 1h. p.m.)

Cotons.—Après avoir été ferme, le marché a tout d'un coup faibli sous l'effet de l'avant-bourse peu encourageante de Liverpool. La clôture a eu lieu au plus bas et une certaine hésitation semble planer, tant pour ce qui concerne le novembre que le juillet surtout, qui est constamment offert.

Graines de coton.—L'inaction a régné, mais les prix sont restés plutôt soutenus.

Fèves.—Marché nul et cours nominaux.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 21 juillet 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION à la LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal.	14 23/32	Livraison	Juillet
"	15 1/16	"	Août
"	14 5/8	"	Novembre
"	14 25/32	"	Janvier

Marché quiet

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal cantars 584

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal.	14 5/8	Livraison	Juillet
"	14 31/32	"	Août
"	14 13/16	"	Novembre
"	14 23/32	"	Janvier

Marché quiet

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

22 juillet 1905.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons—Clôture du marché du 21 juillet Calme. La semaine finit plus calme.

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair,	Tal. 12 ⅝	soit ⅛	de hausse
Fully Fair,	" 13 ⅝	" ⅛	"
Good Fair,	" 14 ¼	"	inchangé
Fully Good Fair,	" 15 ½	" ¼	de hausse
Good,	" 16 ½	" ⅛	"

BEURRES

Fair,	Tal. 11	soit	inchangés
Fully Fair,	" 11 ½	"	"
Good Fair,	" 12 ½	"	"
Fully Good Fair,	" 13	"	"
Good,	" 13 ⅜	" ⅛	de hausse

ABASSI

Fully Good Fair, tal. 14 à 14 ½ soit sans changement

Good, tal. 15 ½ à 16 soit sans changement

Extra, tal. 16 ½ à 17 soit sans changement

IANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair, tal. 15 ¼ à 15 ½ soit sans changement

Good, tal. 16 à 16 ½ soit sans changement

Extra, tal. 17 à 17 ½ soit sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, cot.: Calme et faible.

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 445 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars —

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

	Disponible	Ticket
Mit-Afifi—57 1/2		Rien
Haute-Egypte.—56		Rien

Blés.—Très fermes

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —

" *Béhéra*: " " " 112 à 120

Fèves.—Soutenues

Saïdi: disponible: 95

Fayoum: disponible: 94

Qualité Saïdi. Cond. Saha P.T. 108 à 115

Lentilles.—Fermes

Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 130 à 140

Orges.—Soutenues

" Cond. Saba P.T. 58 à 61

Maïs.—En baisse

Disponible: Rien

" Cond. Saha P.T. 95 à 102

Exportation du 21 juil.			depuis le	
Coton	Bal.	1038	Bal.	—
Gr. de cot.	Ard.	—	Ard.	—
Fèves	"	—	"	—

CHARBONS

Stock à Alexandrie, à terre et en voie de débarquement, Tonnes 10,000.

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

COTON

C.M.B.

(BASSE EGYPTE)

par Cantar

Province Béhéra

Damanhour. — — De P.T. 200 à 245

Provience Garbieh

Kafr Zayat.. — — De P.T. 267½ à 300

Tantah. — — — " " 260 " 297½

Province Menoufieh

Menouf — — — De P.T. 227½ à 280

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION:	DISPONIBLE	TICKET
Graines de coton Afifi	P.T. 57 1/2	à P.T. —
" Haute-Egypte	" 56 —	" " —
Fèves Saïdi	" 95 —	" " —
" Fayoumi	" 94 —	" " —

ARRIVAGES

du samedi 22 juillet 1905

Documents de l' "Alexandria General Produce Association."

	CHEMINS DE FER		BARQUES
Cotons — — —	S/B	73	—
Graines de coton..	sacs	2061	—
Blés Saïdi — —	"		—
" Béhéra — —	"	197	—
Fèves Saïdi — —	"	56	—
" Béhéra.. —	"	—	—
Orges — — —	"	—	—
Maïs — — —	"	—	—
Lentilles.. — —	"	—	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,218,686

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 3,531,776

Contre même jour en 1904:

		BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER
Coton — — — —	S/B	—
Graines de coton.. —	sacs	82
Blés Saïdi — —	"	—
" Béhéra.. — —	"	395
Fèves Saïdi — —	"	3883
" Béhéra. — —	"	—
Orge — — —	"	—
Maïs — — —	"	266
Lentilles — — —	"	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,458,807

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 3,536,931

CONTRATS, (11h.55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.Br.			
Novembre.. —	Tal.	14 25/32	à 13/16
Janvier — —	"	14 11/16	" 23/32
Mars — ... —	"	14 7/8	" —
Juillet — —	"	14 5/8	" —
Août — — —	"	14 11/16	" —
Graines de coton			
N.-D.-J. — ...	P.T.	61 —	à —
Juillet. — ...	"	59 —	" —
Août...	"	59 15/40	" 20/40
Fèves-Saïdi			
Sept.-Oct. — —	P.T.	95 1/2	à 96 1/2
Nov.-Déc.-Jan. ...	"	97 1/2	" 98 1/2

REMARQUES

Cotons: Nouvelle récolte.—Après avoir ouvert à 14 27/32, novembre se raffermit à 14 7/8, mais l'entrain manque et par la suite on fléchit.

Récolte actuelle.—Le premier prix pour le juillet a été de tal. 14 23/32. Affaires insignifiantes.

Graines de coton: Nouvelle récolte.—Marché inactif, mais ferme.

Récolte actuelle.—Juillet a débuté à P.T. 59; on parle un peu plus de l'article aujourd'hui, mais on n'y fait pas grand'chose.

Fèves-Saïdi: Nouvelle récolte.—Marché nul.

Exterieur

Dépêches particulières du 21 juillet 1905

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton: Etat du Marché.—Calme

Disp.—F.G.F.: 7 15/16 (sans changement)

Futurs Juillet: 7 43/64 (5/64 de baisse)

LIVERPOOL

Graines de coton.—Calmes

Fèves.—Fermes

HULL

Graines de coton.—Marché lourd

Fèves.—Soutenues

LONDRES

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

COTON AMÉRICAIN

LIVERPOOL

Futurs août-sept.: 5.79 (8 points de baisse)

" oct.-nov.: 5.81 (8 points de baisse)

Disponible: 5.91 (8 points de baisse)

NEW-YORK

Middling Upland: 11.00 (sans changement)

Futurs août: 10.59 (13 points de baisse)

" oct.: 10.79 (11 points de baisse)

Arrivages du jour, balles 14 000

Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 3,5..

In sight: balles 146,000 contre bal. 45,000

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, July 21, 1.5 p.m.

Sales of the day... ... ... bales	5,000
of which Egyptian ... ... "	400
American (new crop) Maize Spot per cental...	5/2½
Amer. futures (August Sept.)	5.79
" " (Dec. Jan.)	5.84
American Middling	5.91
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (July)	7 43/64
" " " " " (August)	7 41/64
" " " " " (Oct.)	7 36/64
" " " " " (Nov.)	7 33/64
Egypt. Brown fair per lb. d.	6 14/16
" " good fair	7 10/16
" " good	8 8/16
" fully good fair...	7 15/16
Egyptian Saïdi Beans new (per 480 lbs.)	31/

LONDON, July 21.

Consols (August).. ...	90 ⅛
Egyptian Unified. ...	105 ⅛
Private Discount m. bill ...	1 ¼ %

NEW-YORK, July 21.

Stock at all U.S. ports ... bales	410,000
Week's receipts at all U.S. ports "	100,000
" export to Great Britain.. "	20,000
" " Continent "	30,000
Spot Cotton...	11.—
American Futures (August)	10.59
" " (September)	10.69
" " (December)	10.86
" " (January)	10.89
Cable transfers — dol.	4.86½
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports.. — bales	14,000

LIVERPOOL, July 21.

American futures (August September).. 5.79

LONDON, July 21.

Private discount (3 month bills)	1 ⅝ %
Bar Silver (per oz d.)..	27 3/16
Consols (August).	90 ⅛
Rio Tinto ...	65 —
Rand Mines New	9 ⅜
Egyptian Unified	105 ⅛
" Railway	102 —
" Domain	104 —
Ottoman Defence	103 ¼
Turkish Unified.	88 ⅜
Italian Rents 4 %	104 ¼
Ottoman Bank	13 ¼
National Bank of Egypt	26 ⅜
Daira Sanieh	101 ⅛
New Daira..	28 —
Greek Monopole..	52 ¼
Greek Rent 4 %	41 ¼
Chartereds of S. Africa	1 13/16
Agricultural Bank	14 —
New Egyptians ...	1 ½
Nile Valley Gold Mine ... New ...	1 ⅛
The Western Oasis Corporation ⅛ premium	
Delta Light (Bearer shares)	13 to 13 ½
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (July)	5 12/16 nominal
German Beet Sugar (July)	11 0½

£275,000 were withdrawn from the Bank to-day

PARIS, July 21.

Lots Turcs..	133 —
Crédit Lyonnais	1110 —
Ottoman Bank...	598 —
Cheques on London...	25.14 ½
Sugar White No. 3 (July)	30 —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien ..	813 —
Banque d'Athènes ...	129 —
Land Bank of Egypt ...	239 —

CEREAL MARKET

ROD EL FARAG (NATIONAL BANK'S SHOONAH, YESTERDAY'S PRICES

Wheat,	Tugari...	Ard.	P.T. 114	to	P.T. 115
"	Middling	"	" 117	"	" 118
"	Mawani..	"	" 130	"	" 135
"	Shami...	"	" —	"	" —
Beans,	Tugari...	"	" 105	"	" 107
"	Zawati...	"	" 110	"	" 112
"	Old.. ...	"	" —	"	" —
Lentils,	Tugari...	"	" 112	"	" 114
"	Zawati	"	" 125	"	" 130
Barley,	Tugari...	"	" 72	"	" 73
"	Zawati...	"	" 77	"	" 78
"	Mariuti..	"	" 75	"	" 77
Dura	Shami ...	"	" —	"	" —
"	Rafia ...	"	" —	"	" —
Helba...	...	"	" 180	"	" 185
Termis.	...	"	" 70	"	" 72
Hummos	...	"	" 180	"	" 185

CEREALS IN BOAT AT SAHEL

Wheat ... —	Ard.	4000
Beans ...	"	5000
Lentils ...	"	300
Barley ...	"	500
" Mariuti	"	800
" Hamawi	"	—
Dura Shami —	"	—
" Rafia —	"	—
Helba —	"	400

EGYPTIAN MARKETS, LIMITED

APPROXIMATIVE RETURNS

Week ended July 6, 1905.		same period 1904
Cattle markets	L.E. 255	L.E. 283
General markets	" 219	" 212
Tot. for 120 markets,,	474	" 495

Tot. returns for current year date L.E.14,151

" " same period last year " 15,897

EGYPTIAN MINING MARKET.

NAME OF COMPANY	Making up Prices June 26	Latest Prices July 7	
Central Egypt Exploration	1⅛	1	1⅛
Corporation of W. Egypt...	7/16 pm	1½	3⅜ pm
Egypt. Mines Explor. Synd.	13/	13/	13/6
Egypt. Sudan Minerals...	⅜	—	—
Egypt. and Sudan Mining Synd. ...	1⅛	1 3/16	1⅛
Nile Goldfields...	⅜	⅜	⅜
Nile Valley Block E...	⅜	⅜	⅜
Nile Valley (New) ...	1¼	1⅛	1¼
North Nile Valley ...	⅜	5/16	5/16
Nubia (Sudan) Dev. Synd. (10s. pd.)	⅛	⅞	1
Sudan Explor. (10s. Shares)	3/	2/6	3/6
Sudan Mines ...	⅜	⅜	⅜
Um Rus Gold Mines..	1/32 pm	1	1⅛
United African Explor. ...	1 1/16	1½	1⅜

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE du 21 juillet 1905

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Française 3 %	Fr.	99 35
Actions de Suez	"	4439 —
Lots Turcs..	"	— —
Turc Unifié..	"	90 10
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée..	"	106 95
Daïra Sanieh	"	101 45
Crédit Foncier Egyptien..	"	812 —
Extérieur espagnol	"	91 17
Obl. Banque Nat. de Grèce	"	— —
Banque d'Athènes, nouvelles actions	"	130 —
Métropolitain	"	— —
Russe consolidé..	"	85 95
Sosnowice...	"	— —
Change sur Londres..	"	25 14½
Sucre N° 3 disponible	"	— —
Sucre N° 3 livrable le 4 de mars	"	— —

LONDRES

Consolidés anglais — £ 90 1/16

Escomptes—Paris 3, Londres 2½, Berlin 3

DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, LTD.

TRAFFIC RETURNS

The week ended	July 15.05	Same period*04.	Inc.	*Dec.
Kilometres open	855	813	42	—
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Coaching	1743	1649	94	—
Goods and Sundries	1007	945	62	—
Total	2750	2594	156	—
Receipts per kilometres open	3216	3190	—	—
Toal from commencement of half-year	126941	119396	7545	—

*Week ended 9th July 1904.

HELOUAN BRANCH

		Increase	Dec.
40	40		
316	289	27	—
394	322	72	—
710	611	99	—
17756	15259	—	—
Tot. from 1st Jan. 22358	20953	1405	—

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

	Banks' buying	Banks' selling*
London cheque.	97 1/16	97 13/16
" 3m. bank paper ..	97 ⅛	97 ⅜
" 3m. house paper	96 11/16	—
Paris cheque ...	388 —	389 ½
" 3m. bank paper	386 ½	387 ½
" 3m. house paper	386 —	—
Switzerland cheque.	387 —	389 —
3m. bank paper.	384 ½	—
Germany cheque ...	477 —	478 ½
" 3m. bank paper	473 ½	—
Italian cheque.	387 ½	389 ½
Vienna & Trieste cheque	406 —	407 ½
Constantinople cheque...	89 —	89 ⅜

*Less one per mille brokerage.

SHARE LIST

ISSUED BY THE "ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE".

Clôture d'aujourd'hui à 12h.45 p.m.

Agric. Bank of Egypt	Lst.	13 15/16 à 14 à 9 ¼	à 7/16
Nat. Bank of Egypt.	"	26 ⅞ à ⅜ ,, 26 ¼	à 7/16
Ramleh Railway	"	7 ⅜	" — 7/16
Egyptian Delta Railway ex.-c.	"	13 —	" — 1/16
Tram. d'Alexandrie...	Fos.	161 ½	" 162 —
" " div.	"	345 —	" 347 —
Alexandria Water	Lst.	14 ⅞	" 15 —
Eaux du Caire...	Fos.	— —	" — —
Daïra Sanieh	Lst.	28 7/16	" — ½
Béhéra	L.E.	— —	" — —
Bourse Khédiviale	Lst.	— —	" — —
Egyptian Markets	"	22/9	" 23/ —
Anglo-Egyptian Spinning	"	— 13/16	" — 27/32
Bière d'Alex. Priv.	Fos.	200 —	" 202 —
" " Div.	"	110 —	" 112 —
" du Caire Priv.	"	114 —	" 115 —
" " Div.	"	61 —	" 62 —
Egypt. Cotton Mills	Lst.	5/3 —	" 5/6 —
" Salt & Soda	"	34/6 —	" 34/9 —
Pressage	"	— —	" — —
Presses Libres	"	— —	" — —
Oblig. Crédit Foncier Egyptien 3 %	Fos.	315 —	" — —
Lots Turcs.	"	— —	" — —
Banque Nationale de Grèce	"	— —	" — —
Banque Industrielle..	L.E.	— —	" — —
Cassa di Sconto..	Fos.	177 —	" 167 —
Anglo-American Nile	Lst.	5 ½	" — 9/16
Banque d'Athènes	Fos.	131 —	" 131 ½
Deferred Delta..	Lst.	— —	" — —
Nungovich Hotels	"	10 —	" — 1/16
Delta Land	"	2 7/16	" — ½
Egyptian Invest. & Agency Ld.	"	1 11/32	" — ⅜
Land Bank	"	9 ¼	" — 5/16
Trust Investment	"	1 5/16	" — 11/32
Estates	"	— ⅞	" — 15/16
Splendid Hôtels.	"	4 ¼	" — —
Cheik Fadl	"	124 —	" — —
Entreprises Urbaines	"	4 ⅜	" — 13/16

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

(Service spécial)

DÉPÊCHE D'OUVERTURE

LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m.

Américain

Futurs: août-sept.: 5.75

" oct.-nov.: 5.77

Seconde Dépêche, 10h.5 a.m.

Futurs: août-sept.: 5.76

" oct.-nov.: 5.80

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.)

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F.G.F.Br.			
Novembre ..	Tal.	14 13/32	à — 27/32
Janvier. — —	"	14 23/32	" — 3/4
Mars — — —	"	14 7/8	" — 29/32
Juillet — —	"	14 17/32	" — —
Août — — —	"	14 27/32	" — 7/8
Graines de coton			
N.-D.-J. — ...	"	60 35/40	à 61 —
Juillet... — —	"	58 3/4	" 59 —
Août	"	59 1/4	" — 15/40
Fèves-Saïdi			
Sept.-Oct. — —	P.T.	97 1/2	à 98 1/2
Nov.-Déc.-Jan. ...	"	99 —	" 99 1/2

The Allenburys' Foods

A Progressive Dietary
suited to the growing digestive powers.

The "Allenburys" Milk Foods are as easy of digestion as maternal milk and promote both vigorous and healthy growth. They provide a pure milk diet for the young infant and will be found especially useful in hot climates.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., LONDON.
Depot in Cairo —E. Dell Mar, 25, Août

LADIES & GENTS OUTFITTING.

RELIABLE BRITISH GOODS.

S. STEIN
PURVEYOR TO H.H. THE KHEDIVE.
CAIRO,
Esbekieh, Ataba el Khadra.
Also at Alexandria and Tantah.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 13.

Orders have been given for the preparation of drafts of Royal Garrison Artillery for Egypt, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Mauritius. These drafts will embark in the early autumn.

No. 4 Mountain Battery, which recently returned from Egypt to Newport, has been formally disbanded. The rank and file will be distributed amongst garrison companies. The battery was formed in 1820 for the service of the East India Company's army. It served in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49, the Indian Mutiny, and the late Boer War. The mountain batteries now in existence are Nos. 1, 3, and 9, Quetta; Nos. 2 and 7, Jutogh; Nos. 5, 6, and 8, Rawal Pindi.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Everard Baring, C.V.O., 10th Hussars, late Military Secretary to the Indian Viceroy, and formerly of the Khedive's Army, has retired from the army. He was appointed to the 10th in 1884, reached field rank in 1900, and was promoted brevet lieutenant colonel in January, 1903. His active service experience included the Sudan campaign, 1897-98, including the actions of Atbara and Khartoum, and the subsequent operations (medal with three clasps, twice mentioned in despatches, and brevet majority). He was appointed Military Secretary to the Viceroy in 1889 and was very popular during his stay at Calcutta.

Brevet Colonel E. K. Aylmer, 19th Hussars, at the Curragh, completes his four years at the head of the regiment to-morrow, and goes on half-pay. He will be replaced by the second in command, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. G. de Pledge.

Captain R. W. Gillespie, who has just resigned his commission in the Rifle Brigade, was latterly serving with the 3rd Battalion at Aden. With the same battalion he went through the operations of the Tochi Field Force, 1897-98 (medal with clasp).

Surgeon-General W. H. McNamara, C.B., M.G., has, I understand, been recommended for the Distinguished Service Reward vacant by the death of Surgeon-General J. Warren. He joined the Army October 1, 1867, and became surgeon-general October 4, 1901.

War services.—Egyptian War, 1882, attached to the 1st Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp, and Khedive's star). Sudan campaign under Sir Herbert Kitchener in 1898 as P.M.O. British Brigade; present at the battles of Atbara (mentioned in despatches) and Khartoum (mentioned in despatches, C.B., British medal and Khedive's medal with two clasps); South African War, 1899-1900, for some time as P.M.O. on the lines of communication (mentioned in despatches, C.M.G.).

Throughout the Brigade of Guards the news of the death in his forty-second year, of Major Wilfred G.H. Marshall, second in command of the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, will be received with sincere and heartfelt sorrow. He died at 27, Chesham-street, after a prolonged illness that was probably the result of blood poisoning contracted during the campaign in South Africa, where he served with recognised distinction. Major Marshall was a zealous and resourceful officer, and during a long period of active service he earned the affection and regard of all with whom he was professionally connected. He was particularly successful in winning the confidence of the men whom he commanded, both at home and abroad. His gentle and sympathetic nature gained him the cordial friendship of all ranks in the Army, and wherever he was known he was welcomed. Major Marshall joined the Grenadier Guards in 1884, and became second in command of the 1st Battalion in February of last year. He served in the Sudan under Sir Herbert Kitchener in 1898, and was present at the battle of Khartoum (British medal and Khedive's medal, with clasp); in the South African war, 1899-1902, taking part in the operations in the Orange Free State (April to May, 1900), in the Orange River Colony (May 29 to November, 1900), including actions at Biddulphsberg (May 29) and Wittebergen; in operations in the Transvaal (February to March, 1901), and in Orange River Colony (December, 1900, to February, 1901, and March 1901, to May 31, 1902) (mentioned in despatches, medal with three clasps and King's medal with two clasps). He also possessed the Jubilee medal. Major Marshall was the only son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Marshall, K.C.M.G., colonel of the Royal Dragoons.

Captain H. C. Holman, Indian Army, who is now on his way to Manchuria, where he will be an attaché of the Russian Army, is a clever officer of considerable experience. He originally began his military career in the Devonshire Regiment and subsequently joining the Indian Army he is now an officer of the 16th Cavalry and was latterly employed at the War Office. He served in the Wuntho Expedition, 1891, in which he was slightly wounded, and was Staff Officer of the Irrawaddy Column (medal with clasp, mentioned in despatches). He earned the D.S.O. in China in 1900 whilst acting as D.A.A.G. on the staff, in addition to mention in despatches and the medal.

The Second Cruiser Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., will leave Gibraltar on the 1st August for a cruise to Quebec, where it will arrive on the 10th, and subsequently in three divisions it will visit St. John's, Newfoundland, Charlotte-town, and Sydney, Halifax will be reached on the 10th September, and the squadron will remain there for nine days. From Halifax it will proceed on the 28th September to Annapolis, remaining there five days, and on the 9th October it will reach New York and will spend eleven days there. After leaving that port it will steam to Bermuda, arriving there on the 23rd of the month. Its stay at Bermuda will be extended to 23 days, and on the 11th of November the return voyage to "Gib" will be begun, and Europa Point will be reached on the 25th.

In one particular, the launch of the Japanese battleship Katori makes a record in shipbuilding. It is calculated that the launching load upon the ways equalled 2·3 tons per square foot. This great load was caused by the fact that, in accordance with the wish of the Mikado that the ceremony should be attended by Prince and Princess Arisugawa, although the Katori was ready for launching in April, the date was postponed till June for their convenience. The builders could not, however, stay their work also, and the consequence was that the weight of the ship continued to increase from day to day, until at length, when the launching actually took place, the weight with launching gear amounted to 9,400 tons.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

London, July 14.

The fraternising of our sailors with the French at Brest must recall stirring memories to those still living who fought side by side with the French in the Crimea. Friendships were formed which no subsequent misunderstandings between the two nations obliterated. What became of Sir Edmund Hope Verney's French middy friend? one wonders. They used to meet and get into scrapes together when they were not fighting the Russians. One day they should have met, but Sir Edmund was in his superiors' black books when the time of the appointment arrived. When he did again meet his little French chum, however, he decided to face it out. "Hullo," he said, with a bow at a venture; how was it you didn't meet me as we had arranged?" The other looked confused, as he replied, "I was put in the sand-tank for punishment." "Never mind," said Sir Edmund soothingly, "I did not come myself, as my leave was stopped." "Ah!" the other sighed, "midshipman a poor ting in my contree."

According to a Frenchman of insight and intelligence, whose views are passed on by the correspondent of the "Standard," the extreme cordiality of the Brest festivities owes everything to "les officiers les plus jeunes." It is all very well for Admiral May to propose toasts in the most courtly and eloquent of phrases, in the most Gallic French, and with the purest of Parisian accents, but between the Admiral and the midshipman is a gap where shyness and a lack of French go hand in hand. To the sub, and the middy, however, nothing is impossible, not even the highly irregular French verbs. They rush at the French tongue with the same dash and courage as they would use to board an enemy's battleship, and the French tongue strikes its colours to them. So all is friendship and pleasant cordiality—*grâce aux officiers les plus jeunes.* Theirs has been a complete and bloodless victory. None of our fellows have succumbed to a participle, or been shattered by an accent. Only the genders have worked havoc—and that of the pleasantest kind. As for the enemy, not even a British middy can permanently spoil the beauty of the French tongue, and even the entente will not move the Academy to rearrange the verbs in accordance with British naval ideas.

The King's visit to the North puts the crown to two striking examples of local and municipal enterprise. Sheffield's university is a direct result of the disruption of the Victoria University, which, until a few years ago, linked Lancashire and Yorkshire in one academic system. Even though Sheffield stood outside the academic trinity of Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, there is no doubt that, but for the action of the three cities in establishing separate universities, Sheffield would not have entered into the competition. To any one who knows the rivalry between the two Yorkshire cities—they even became cities on the same day of the same year, and Sheffield has long resented the action of Leeds in arrogating to itself the title of "Yorkshire" College—it goes without saying that that feeling has not been without its influence on local counsels. The result of the strife, at all events, is that there are to-day independent and vigorous universities in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield; and there is room for all of them. The new development of the Ship Canal enterprise, opened by his Majesty to-day, is no less striking as an example of the municipal spirit. In this case it is perfectly true that what Lancashire thought yesterday England thinks to-day. The Ship Canal, once derided, has so far proved its usefulness to Manchester commerce that it has now become a question of extending its facilities. The few years of trial have proved, at all events, that the future prosperity of Manchester is bound up with the Ship Canal, and it is pleasant to find that the gigantic enterprise, which involved so heavy a risk for the ratepayers of Manchester, has already justified itself.

Deaths from the heat are reported from various parts of the country. In West Middlesex ten cases of suicide have occurred in nine days, and the coroner believes them to be due to the electrical condition of the atmosphere. No doubt he is right. It would be interesting, however, to know how far these and other victims of the weather have conduced to their end by lack of thought. The clothing worn by many Englishmen in these days is as ill adapted to the conditions as anything could be. The very sight of a silk hat and frock coat is almost enough to make one faint, yet men go on wearing them, often not because they are obliged, but because they will not take the trouble to change a fixed habit. Among those who do resist the oppression by donning suits of light serge or flannel, how few think of leaving their waistcoats at home! As for the working-man, he never dreams of buying a thin suit. Thick cloth is the only wear for him. Women are rather wiser. Their low-necked blouses, so often condemned in colder weather, look quite a sensible concession to summer. But in other respects they are as foolish as men. Both need a course of education in arming themselves against the rays of the sun, and the influence of the "electric atmosphere."

We do not know whether the weighty letters from Bishops of the Church and leaders of the Free Church community which have appeared in the "Times" will have more effect in persuading the Government not to drop the Unemployed Bill than the drenched and dripping demonstration in Hyde Park. But we hope it may be so. Demonstrations in the Park are apt to set a Government's back up, but failure to push this Bill through will be doubly disastrous. It will leave us, when next winter and its distress are upon us, as defenceless as we were before, and without even the meagre satisfaction of knowing that we have done our best to find a reasonable remedy for an admitted evil. It will also discredit the Government more than most of their blunders have done. We shall be reluctantly forced to the conclusion that they were not in earnest over Mr. Long's reasonable and courageous proposals, and that the very large number of gentlemen who voted for the Bill at its second reading only did so because it seemed easy to do the popular thing without much chance of any practical result of their action.

Mr. Arnold-Forster, in the recent and foolish circular to officers commanding Volunteer battalions, came down like a wolf on the fold. But the shepherds were awake, so he has now assumed the clothing of the sheep. The "amended" circular is a harmless document. Purged of its offence on the lines suggested by the "Standard," it is rather vexatious and unnecessary than actually obnoxious. The gratuitous insults to the force have been deleted, the ridiculous tests have been abandoned, and all that is now demanded is a report by medical officers which shall show how many men would be fit for that prolonged foreign campaign for which it is inferred they would again volunteer in an emergency, and a further report to show how many of these men are first-class shots. It appears that Mr. Arnold-Forster has been "misapprehended," for which he has no one but himself to blame. Yet (to adopt a touch of Butler report phraseology) always in the back-ground is the grim, mysterious shadow of the Secretary for War's pronounced and destructive ideals. So we hope he may be pinned down in debate to-day to a definite pledge that will relieve the country of the anxiety caused by his extraordinary antics.

The plain and uncompromising attitude adopted by Mr. Balfour in regard to a danger said to be threatening our coal supplies will be heartily welcomed, we imagine, by every Englishman, irrespective of party. The rumour is that a foreign syndicate has been formed to buy up certain considerable portions of the South Wales coalfields. Our coal is a great, perhaps the greatest, factor of our national wealth and prosperity—and, as Mr. Balfour put it, the coalfields form "the unique sources of our naval mobility." That they should be allowed to pass, in whole or in part, into foreign hands would be nothing short of a national calamity. But the calamity is not going to happen. "So unexampled a proceeding would unquestionably require exceptional treatment" are the Premier's strong and determined words. It is impossible for anyone to mistake their meaning, and the assurance they contain will be received with general satisfaction.

The Lord Mayor has opened a fund at the Mansion House for the relief of the widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of the 190 miners killed in the Rhondda Valley disaster. He says truly that the calamity is one of the most distressing which has ever arisen, and we trust he will be assured in his confidence that the benevolent public will welcome an opportunity of expressing, promptly and liberally, their sympathy with the sufferers. Oftentimes pecuniary help is of no avail in mitigating affliction. Here is a case in which, while it cannot replace the bread-winners, it may be the means of removing or alleviating the material wretchedness otherwise an inevitable consequence of their death. It is a case in which every Englishman bears some sort of responsibility. For those colliers died in the practical service of their country, and those they have left behind them are as deserving of their country's aid as if they were dependents of soldiers dead on active service. The response to the Lord Mayor's appeal should be hearty and immediate, and the fund should beat record.

It looks as if a surprise were in store for London in the matter of those fifty American Beauties, who seem, somehow, to have eluded (or destroyed) the fifty chaperones who were to have guided their steps through the pitfalls of the Metropolis. The kind of American girl with whom this country has hitherto had acquaintance is the New York or Illinois type, in other words, the daughter of the trust magnate and the pork packer. To us she has been known mainly as the Gibson girl, mature, dignified, and stately, and well equipped for her natural mission of wearing British coronets and replenishing a decaying aristocracy. But the respectful Londoner who hangs about the doors of the Hotel Cecil in the hope of recognising the invaders by their Olympian haughtiness will probably be disappointed. These damsels, be it remembered, represent not the developed culture of Chicago, but the unsophistication of Kentucky and Ohio, which explains why they are described as "sturdy young women," with "plump, rosy cheeks." "Plump" is the disillusioning, the shattering, adjective. We must make haste to revise our ideal of the American girl, in respect both of longitude and latitude. Nevertheless, we remain their humble and obedient servants, and wish them a pleasant time. We hasten, indeed, to welcome them with open arms, remembering that is permitted to the nation which is forbidden to the individual man.

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BONUS YEAR, 1905.

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Dr. Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1905. Cr.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To Capital Account 150,000 Shares of £10	1,500,000. 0. 0		By Cash at Bankers	500,916.19.9
Amount paid, £5 per Share		750,000. 0.0	,, Consols, Exchequer Bonds, Indian Government and other Securities	2,887,888,17,1
Reserve Fund		420,000. 0.0	,, Loans on Securities at call and short dates, and other Accounts	2,080,781.11 9
Provident Reserve Fund		55,658.16. 6	,, Bills Discounted, &c.	14,116,086,11.2
,, Loans and Deposits, including provision for contingencies	14,959,305. 8. 7		,, Sundry Debit Balances	7,082.12 9
,, Bills Re-discounted	3 329,498. 4.11	18,288,801.13.6	,, Freehold and Leasehold Premises, Fittings and Furniture	107,722. 1.9
,, Rebate on Bills Discounted	115,382. 6. 0			
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss for Appropriation	99,280,18. 3	214,668. 4.8		
		£19,709,128.14.8		£19,709 128.14 8

Dr. Profit and Loss Account for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1905. Cr.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To Current Expenses, including Salaries, Rent and Taxes, Directors' Fees, and all other charges		19,479.17.8	By Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1904	50,245. 0.9
,, Rebate of Interest on Bills discounted not due, carried forward to New Account		115,382. 6.0	,, Gross Profits for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	183,898. 0.9
,, Provident Reserve Fund	5,000. 0.0			
,, Dividend for the half-year at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax	41,250. 0.0			
,, Balance carried forward to next Account	53,080.18.8	99,280.18.8		
		£234,143. 1.6		£234,143. 1.6

E. MARCH, *Secretary*. WILLIAM DUNN, THOMAS JACKSON, } *Directors*. Balance brought down £53,080.18.8

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Bab-el-Louck ... Dep.	6.20	8. 6	9.10	10.10	12.5	1.20	3.10	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.25	8.40	10.10	12.30
Helouan ... ...Arr.	7. 7	8.48	9.47	10.54	12.40	1.55	3.55	4.50	5.52	6.56	8. –	9.25	10.48	1.10
Helouan ... ...Dep.	6.25	7.50	8.15	9.15	10.15	12. 5	1.20	3.15	4.18	5.15	6.20	7.25	8,50	10.15	11.15
Bab-el-Louck ... Arr.	7.10	8.20	8.55	9.50	10.58	12.43	1.58	4.–	4.55	5.58	6.55	8.8	9.32	10.53	11.55

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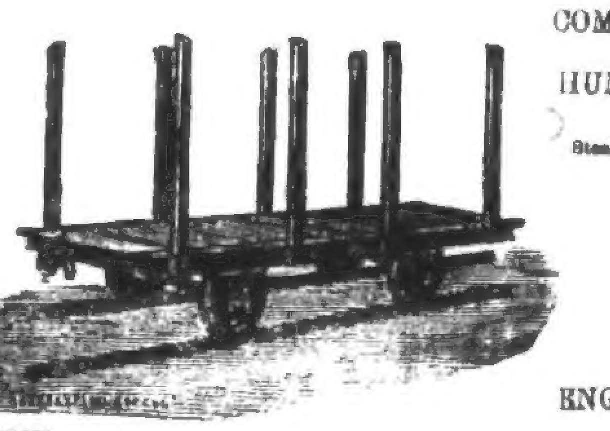

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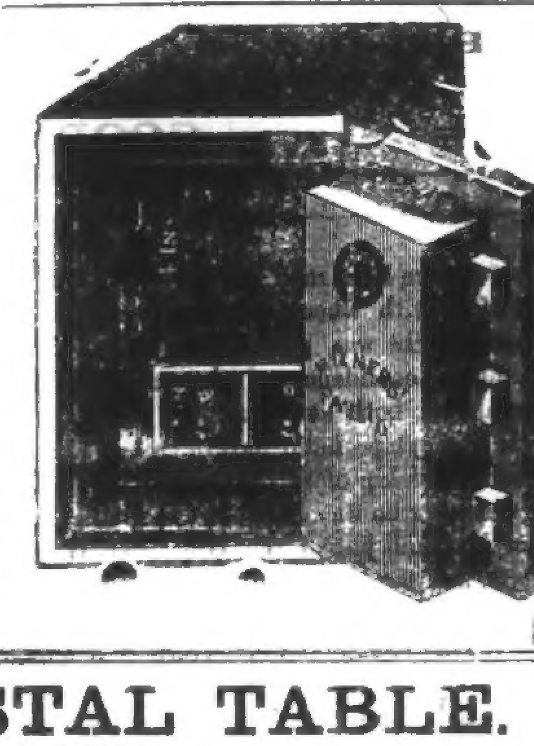

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ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE

No. 1,032 *Alexandrie, VENDREDI à Midi le 21 Juillet 1905.*

COTON

	Arrivages	Exportations Angleterre		Continent		Etats Unis		TOTAL		STOCK
	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Cantars
Cette semaine	5,317	3,322	25,010	5,395	40,552	865	6,660	9,582	72,222	709,432§
Même semaine 1904...	233	4,612	32,401	3,318	25,106	138	1,063	8,068	58,570	660,334*
Depuis 1er Sept. 1904	6,218,241	377,819	2,869,976	331,179	2,485,344	73,035	562,489	782,033	5,917,809	—
Même époque 1904 ...	6,458,807	377,045	2,868,748	349,655	2,611,303	50,315	387,422	777,015	5,867,473	—

Y Compris stock § au 1er Septembre 1904 Cantars 409,000 *au 1er Septembre 1903 Cantars 69,000

GRAINES DE COTON / *TOURTEAUX*

	Arrivages	Exportations Angleterre	Continent	TOTAL	STOCK	Tourteaux Arrivages	Exportations
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Tonnes	Tonnes
Cette semaine	25,568	56,259	1	56,260	894,976	—	—
Même semaine 1904...	3,341	97,867	—	97,867	850,733	8	1,071
Depuis 1er Sept. 1904	3,529,914	2,759,082	123,383	2,882,465	—	31,047	70,983
Même époque 1904 ...	3,536,850	2,607,692	148,425	2,756,117	—	26,793	65,045

Le stock au 1er Septembre 1904 était d'Ardebs 247,527 et au 1er Septembre 1903 d'Ardebs 70,000

Pour les Feves, Orges, Bles, Lentilles, Mais et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement que les 31 Mars et 30 Novembre

FEVES / *ORGES*

	Arrivages Saidi	Behera	Exportations Angleterre	Continent	TOTAL	STOCK	Orges Arrivages	Expor.
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine.	2,647	—	10,131	29	10,160	31,093	1,928	—
Même semaine 1904...	14,006	—	11,793	48	11,841	175,294	8	—
A partir du 1 Av. 1905	76,897	—	64,349	29,455	93,804	—	21,977	11 169
Même époque 1904 ...	217,266	—	62,053	27,019	89,072	—	288	25

Stock au 1er. Avril 1905 Ardebs 48,000 Ardebs —
Stock au 1er. Avril 1904 Ardebs 47,100 Ardebs —

BLES / *LENTILLES* / *MAIS* / *OIGNONS*

	Bles Arrivages Saidi	Behera	Expor.	Lentilles Arrivages	Expor.	Mais Arrivages	Expor.	Oignons Arrivages	Exportations
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Crs. 108 Ok.	Crs. 108 Ok.
Cette semaine	24	5,306	—	126	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904...	90	2,722	—	78	5	585	351	—	440
A partir du 1 Av.1905	2,602	22,475	—	1,834	26	8,071	127	824,566	792,454
Même époque 1904 ...	11,047	30,196	15	1,092	1,493	20,355	6,489	583,854	618,771

Stocks au 1er Avril 1905 Ardebs — Ard. — au 1 Déc. 1904 Ard. — au 1 Mars 1905 Crs —
Stocks au 1er Avril 1904 Ardebs — Ard. 1,500 au 1 Déc. 1903 Ard. — au 1 Mars 1904 Crs —
N.B.—L'année pour les Blés et les Lentilles commence le 1er Avril, pour les Maïs le 1er Décembre, pour les Oignons le 1er Mars

Prix de la Marchandise disponible

COTON SUIVANT LES TYPES DE L'ASSOCIATION. GRAINES ET CEREALES

	Brown	Haute-Egypte et Fayoum
Fair	Tal. 12 5/8	Tal. 11 /—
Fully Fair,	,, 13 5/8	,, 11 3/4
Good Fair	,, 14 1/2	,, 12 1/4
Fully Good Fair,	,, 15 1/2	,, 13 /—
Good	,, 16 1/2	,, 13 7/8
	Abassi *Nominal*	Ioannovich
Fully Good Fair,	Tal. 14 /— à 14 1/4	Tal. 15 1/4 à 15 1/2
Good,	,, 15 1/2 ,, 16 /—	,, 16 /— ,, 16 1/2
Extra,	,, 16 3/4 ,, 17 /—	,, 17 /— ,, 17 1/2

Qualità Buona Mercantile	Disponible	Tickets (Franco-Station)
Graines de Coton Mit-Afifi	P.T. 57 1/2	— —
,, ,, Haute-Egypte	,, — —/—	— —
Blé Saïdi	,, — —/—	— —
Blé Béhéra	,, — —/—	— —
Orge	,, — —/—	— —
Fèves Saïdi	,, — —/—	— —
Fèves Fayoumi	,, — —/—	— —
Fèves Béhéra	,, — —/—	— —
Lentilles	,, — —/—	— —
Maïs	,, — —/—	— —
Oignons	,, — —/—	— —

Coton Fully Good Fair Brown Juillet	Tal. 14 30/32	Graines de Coton Juillet	P.T. 59 —/—
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Août pr.	,, 15 8/32	,, ,, Août pr.	,, 59 20/40
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Novembre pr.	,, 15 1/32	,, ,, Nov.-Déc.-Jan. pr.	,, 61 5/40
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Janvier pr.	,, 14 30/32	Fèves Septembre-Octobre pr.	,, 97 20/40
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Mars pr.	,, 15 4/32	,, Nov.-Déc.-Jan. pr.	,, 98 20/40

Marché des Cotons : plus calme.

WEEKLY POSTAL TABLE.

ALEXANDRIA OFFICE.

Table shewing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails from Monday, 24th, to Sunday, 30th July, 1905.
(BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE.)

COUNTRIES	MAIL PACKETS	ROUTES	DESPATCHES Days	Latest hour for posting Ordinary* Letters	Money Orders	Parcels	ARRIVAL Days
EUROPE AMERICA & WEST COAST of AFRICA	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Monday	8.30 a m	Sun. 28	Sat. 21 6 p.m.	Wednes.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	German	Naples	Wednes.	8 p.m.	noon	—	—
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes. 6 p m.	Sunday
	French	Marseilles	Friday	11 a.m.	10 a.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m.	Tuesday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	8 p m.	noon	Friday 6 p.m.	Monday
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GREECE...	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Monday	8.30 a m.	Sun. 28 noon	—	—
TURKEY, GREECE & SOUTHERN RUSSIA	Khedivial	Piraeus	Wedn.	8 p.m.	noon	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Saturday
	Russian	Piraeus	Wedres	9 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	—	Saturday
SYRIA	Khedivial	Port Said	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Saturday 6 p m	Saturday noon	Wednes.
	Russian	Port Said	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	—	Mon. 31
	French	Port Said	Thurs.	8.30 a.m.	Wednes. 6 p.m.	—	Thursday
	Austrian	Port Said	—	—	—	—	Mon. 3
CYPRUS	British	Port Said	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday noon	Sunday
MALTA	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sun. 28 noon	Sat. 21 6 p.m.	Wednes.
	Italian	Alexandria & Brindisi	—	—	—	—	—
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes. 6 p.m.	Sunday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	8 p.m.	noon	—	—
JEDDA, P.t SUDAN, SUA. MASSOWA & HODEIDA	Khedivial	Suez	—	—	—	—	—
PORT SUDAN & SUAKIN	Khedivial	Suez	Wednes.	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Saturday
MASSOWA & ASSAB ...	British	—	—	—	—	—	Wednes.
	Italian	Suez	Tuesday	8.15 p.m.	noon	noon	—
ADEN & INDIA	British	Suez	Tuesday	8.15 p.m.	noon	Monday noon via Port Said	Mails from the East are subordinate to the arrivals of the packets at Suez.
	French	Suez	—	—	—	—	
CEYLON & AUSTRALIA	British Orient	Suez	—	—	—	—	
	French	Suez	—	—	—	—	
	German	Suez	Sunday	8.30 a m	Satur. 6 p.m.	—	
	British P. & O	Suez	—	—	—	—	
	British P. & O.	Suez	—	—	—	—	
CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, & Straits Settlements	French	Suez	Friday	8.30 a m	Thursday 6 p.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	
	German	Suez	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sun. 28 noon	Sun. 28 noon	
ADEN & East Coast of Africa	German	Suez	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Satur. 6 p.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	
DJIBOUTI, ABYSSINIA ADEN & MADAGASCAR	French	Suez	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Satur. 6 p.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	
DJIBOUTI & ABYSSINIA	French	Suez	—	—	—	—	

*The Registered letter office is closed one hour before the hours indicated above.
N.B.—These days and hours are subject to modification, owing to quarantine regulations.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful medicament is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by E. Del Mar, Alexandria, Cairo & Port Said

DR. LE CLERC'S
Pills for the Liver & Kidneys

are an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases of these important organs, gout, rheumatism, gravel-pains in the back and kindred ailments (acquired or constitutional). Sold by principal Chemists, not in loose quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 9d. bearing the British Government Stamp with the words "Eugene Le Clerc" impressed thereon to protect the public from fraud.

Dr. LE CLERC'S SOAP.

Medical, antiseptic, used and recommended by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema, lepra, psoriasis, ulcerations, skin eruptions, itching and irritating skin humours, baby rashes, etc., also a prophylactic against the risk of contracting disease and infectious disorders generally. Its healing properties greatly minimise the inconveniences of shaving in cases of pimples spots [illegible]. In Tablets price 1/- sold by Max Fischer, [illegible] Alexandria.

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